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THE PITTSBURGH POST.

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JAMES P. BARR & CO.,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

LOVE'S YEAR.

When the elm was a mist of green,
Oh, hope and love will bud in spring!
First I trembled to hear her laughs
Gay through the greening woodlands ring.

When the elm with June was dark,
Ah! how dear is the Summer shade!
Flushed with hope I rode by her side,
Or whispered her on through fern and glade.

Ah! when autumn yellowed the elm,
A ban upon its withering gold!
Chilled her smiles and her tones to me,
Then for his wealth her life she sold.

Winter, sigh through the leafless elm!
Bare, all bare, let it shiver and moan!
Winter's her heart with loveless pride;
Mine is winter and grief alone!

THE HAUNTED MAN.

In the spring of 1842 I chanced to be in Messina, a seaport of Sicily, and while there I was invited to visit the extensive vintage of D——l & M——zo. Their location was in a pleasant valley some three miles from the city, and beneath a portion of their grounds was extended a large wide vault, embracing an area of two acres. After accompanying M——zo, the junior partner through the long vine arbors and orange groves, we descended to the vault, and after passing nearly half the length of one of the pipe tiers we came to a desk where a man was writing.

"There is one of your countrymen," said M——so, "and he will accompany you through the vaults."

My conductor called to the man, who quickly dropping his pen, stepped down from the stool and came forward. He was employed as clerk in the exporting department, for the purpose of filling up bills, invoices, etc., for the American and English merchants.

"You will find him a strange sort of a man," whispered M——zo, "but he is notwithstanding, a good fellow."

H——, for so my companion had called him, was a tall, well-made man, apparently on the better side of forty, and a pleasing, intelligent look. His hair, which was quite luxurious, was almost white, and about his countenance there were evident marks of suffering. His eyes when he first gazed on me—which was with a furtive, trembling glance—had an inexpressible look of wildness in them, and a cold, fearful, shudder seemed to run through his frame. Gradually he grew more composed, and as he showed me around among the pipe-flanked avenues, casting his huge lantern here and there to show me the many and various wines, he began to talk with considerable freedom, though he yet betrayed a strangeness of manner, a sort of flaring of voice and gesture, that could not fail of exciting my curiosity. A casual observer, who might have judged only for his appearance, would have thought him slightly tipsane; and even I felt a conviction that his mind was not exactly comme il faut, or at any rate, not omme je fus."

"Do you reside in New York?" he asked, as we stopped for a moment at the extremity of the vault.

I told him that I did not belong there, though I had spent part of the winter and spring of 1841 and '42 in that city.

"I have a wife in that State somewhere and perhaps a child, but I have not heard from them for a long time."

I noticed that he wiped his eye with the sleeve of his linen jacket as he spoke, and he turned away, as though to hide an emotion that might be thought unmanly.]

"Does she not write to you?" I asked.

"She knows not where I am."

"Do you not write?"

"Me!" he uttered with a sudden start, a cold tremor shaking his frame the while. "Ah, sir, I dare not trust my superscription, nor my autograph in—"

He hesitated—looked at me wildly for an instant, and then starting on he began to enlarge on the different ages, qualities and vintages of the wine. Twice I tried to bring him back to the subject he had so abruptly left, but it was no avail. At length we came around to the steps that led up to the surface of terra firma. The sun had already set, and the stars were beginning to sparkle in the blue arch above us. H—— remarked that he had no idea it was so late, and added with the happiest smile that I had yet seen him yet express, that he supposed it was because he had had such pleasant company, at the same time assuring me that I was the only American with whom he had held a social converse for over a year. As he was about to close the vault for the night I proposed he should accompany me to my cafe, take supper with me, and then walk with me about the city. It was some time before he would consent to this arrangement; and while he was considering upon it I could see that there was an internal struggle of no small moment. He appeared to me not unlike a man who is debating whether he shall attack a den of rattlesnakes. After a while, however, he consented to go, though there was a marked reluctance in his manner. He extinguished the light in his lantern, gazed up and down the long avenues to see that no spark of fire had accidentally been dropped, and then he followed me to the stone steps, and having secured the doors, he signified that he was at my service. The direct way to my cafe, which was on the broad quay lay through the heart of the city; but my companion insisted upon taking a more circuitous route, and as he led the way, he took me through the narrowest and darkest streets and passages he could find.

"Mr. C——," said he, as we were emerging from one of these dark passages, "there was an American merchantman arrived yesterday from New York, and I know not who may have come in her. It is for this reason that I avoid the public places."

In an instant the idea flashed upon me that my companion was a convict, or at least, a criminal who had been guilty of some heinous crime in his native country, and was consequently afraid of detection. The more I thought of it the more I became convinced that such was the fact, and I could now account for his strange conduct in this fear, and in the gnawings of a guilt-burdened conscience. Yet he was a welcome companion for all that, and I felt sure that had been full and ample.

H—— gazed furtively about as we entered the cafe; and, at his request, I ordered supper in a private room. He laughed and chatted freely, and the more I saw him the more I liked him. After we had finished our meal, we started on our proposed walk. It was nearly 11 o'clock when we thought of returning, and as we were passing the small church of St. Joseph, I noticed that the doors were open, and that in the centre of the church there was a sable bier, around which was burning a number of small wax tapers. I proposed that we should enter and look for a moment at the corpse. H——made no objections. In one of the confessionals near the door sat an old monk, and very naturally I asked of him who it was that rested upon the bier, not knowing that most of the interments from this church were in behalf of charity.

The monk informed me that it was the body of a man who came on shore from the American ship that came in the day before. He had been very sick and weak when he left the ship, but he was determined to land, and no persuasion of the crew could alter him in his determination. He had reached the quay but he lived not to cross it. The kind monks of St. Joseph had taken charge of the body.

We slowly, reverently approached the sombre scene. Upon the breast of the deceased were the various articles that had been found in his possession, consisting of an apparently well-filled purse, a pocket-comb, a watch, and a heavy double-barrelled pistol, the latter of which the monk informed us had been loaded with extraordinary charges of powder, balls, and buck shot. I gazed upon the face of the dead, and even in its sunken marble-like rigidity, there was a startling expression of intense resolution, as though some fell-purpose which death had not subdued still dwelt in the hushed bosom. As, I still gazed I heard a stifled cry at my side, and on turning I was half frightened by the expression of my companion's countenance. His eyeballs seemed actually starting from their sockets, his mouth was half open and fixed; his hands, which were extending towards the corpse, trembled like vibrating harpstrings, and his very hair seemed fretful. He moved nearer towards the head of the deceased, looked another moment into that pallid face, and sinking down upon his knees, he clasped his hand toward heaven:

"Great God, I thank thee! I thank thee! thank! thanks!" he ejaculated in frantic tones, and then he arose and looked once more upon the features of the corpse. Then his eyes wandered to the heavy pistol that lay upon the sable pall, and while a cold shudder passed he took me by the arm.

"Come, come," said he, "come with me to your cafe, and I will tell you a strange story."

Without heeding the muto astonishment of the monk, I followed H. My companion's nerves had become somewhat composed, and I could see there was intense satisfaction depicted in every lineamen of his countenance.

"Mr. C——" he commenced, I can tell you my story in a few words. Nearly twenty years ago I fell in love with a young girl in the City of New York. On my part the acquaintance soon ripened into a love of the warmest and most ardent kind—and it was as pure as it was ardent, and she professed the same feeling toward me. I was then well to-do in the world, being a clerk in a heavy mercantile house, and ere long it was arranged we should be married. About a week previous to the time set for this ceremony, I accidentally heard my affianced bride use some most obscene and profane language in company with one of her female acquaintances. You can judge of my feelings under these circumstances much better than I can describe them, I turned away sick at heart, and on the next day received indubitable proofs of the utter infidelity of the object of my affections. I at once broke off the engagement. Upon being questioned by some of my companions as to the cause of my course, I unguardedly and, perhaps, foolishly, revealed to them the whole secret. The story, as having come from me, got wings, and soon spread among the lady's friends and acquaintances.

A few days afterward a young man about my own age called into the store and came up to the desk where I was writing. His hands were nervously clasped together and his face was livid with rage. He told me that I had forever blasted the reputation of his sister—that I had faithlessly deserted her and left her broken hearted. I attempted to reason with him, but I might as well have reasoned with a lightning bolt. He demanded instant satisfaction, and proposed that I should accompany him over on the Long Island side and fight him. My natural timidity would have prevented me from complying with such a request, and I had also higher scruples, and of course I refused. Then he called me a base coward, and swore that he would have my life. I complained of him before a justice, he was apprehended, publicly tried, fined and placed under bonds to keep the peace.

After that I met him in Broadway. He stopped me and whispered in my ear. He swore by the most fearful oath a man could take, that he would have my life, and that he would hunt me through the world till he had accomplished his purpose. I knew that he meant just what he had said, and fear began to take possession of my bosom. Many times I discovered that he was dogging me about, but I always managed to keep among a crowd as I walked along the streets, I dared not bring him to trial again, for I might fail to make out a case, and it could only tend to incense his enemy still more. At length I feared to walk the streets, for one night as I was passing a dark alley near the head of Cherry street, I heard the report of a pistol close to me, and a bullet passed through my hat. I knew who fired that pistol, but I had no evidence! I felt that my life was not safe in that city, and secretly I moved to a small town in the western part of the State of Massachusetts, where I engaged with a dry goods dealer. Here I took myself a wife; but I had not been married over a month, when I saw my enemy pass the door of the store and look in. He saw me, and pointed his finger at me. The cold sweat stood in huge drops upon my brow, and my fears came back more powerfully than ever. At night I contrived to get my employer to go home with me, and on the way I heard low, stealthy steps behind me. I knew that I was dogged! "You are mine!" I heard a voice pronounce, as I turned into my yard; and as I turned I saw a dusky figure moving off beneath the shade of the road-side trees. The next day I sent word to my employer that I was sick, and I kept the house all day. I explained all to my wife, and she agreed to go with me wherever I wished. Several times during that day I saw my sworn murderer pass the house and gaze intently upon the windows, but he did not see me.

I got a boy to go to the stable and procure a horse and wagon, and, after dark to take it round to a back road, nearly a mile from the house. My wife and myself tied up such articles as we could carry, and taking all my money with me we stole out through the back garden, and gained the cross road in safety. The wagon was there, and having entered it the boy drove us off at good speed. Just at daylight we reached a tavern where a stage coach was almost ready to start, and the boy returned, having first promised to keep inviolate the secret of my flight. The stage was bound to Lenox, which place we reached before dark. From thence I went to Hudson, crossed the North River and made my way to the western part of New York, where I bought me a small cottage.

In less than a year my enemy found me again, and I saw him standing in front of my house. He looked wild and haggard, but I could see that there was an iron determination upon his features. One night I heard a grating against one of my windows, and on the next moment my dog, a powerful Newfoundland, had sprung from his kennel. I dared not go down, for I knew too well the cause of the disturbance. The noise soon ceased, however, and on the next morning I found my dog lying beneath the window—dead! The villain had been afraid, probably, that the noise might have disturbed the neighbors, and he had for the present desisted from his murderous intent. I made arrangements with my wife to keep the house, and taking a small sum of money with me, I fled from my home!

I went to New Orleans, and there my enemy at length followed me! For three years I skulked from place to place, the very embodiment of terror and weakening fear; but go where I would, the man was sure to haunt me. Six different times he fired at me with his pistol, and twice he wounded me. Our two lives seemed to have but one end and aim. His was to take mine, and mine to escape his fell revenge! I became almost a walking skeleton—the falling of a leaf would startle me. At length I got a chance to go to England. I was in London, standing one day at the door of an ale house, when—O God!—I saw my life-hunter pass. He was as pale and sunken as myself—restless and nervous; but his black eyes gleamed like fire. He did not see me. I hurried down to the Thames, took a lighter as far as Gravesand, and there I was fortunate enough to find a bark bound for the Mediterranean. I got passage in her, and was at length landed in this city, where I have been ever since. I have regained somewhat of my former health and spirits, though that same dread fear has not failed to haunt me.

My enemy must have found me out, even here, but, thank God, he has passed from the power to harm me more. A hand mightier than his has stricken him down. That was his cold powerless corpse that we saw to-night in the church. If my wife still lives, I shall see her again.

* * * * * * * *

H——did meet his wife again, for I saw them both at the White Mountains when I was last there. It was some time before I could recognize in the portly gentleman who accosted me the poor haunted man I had met in Messina, but when I realized the truth, I grasped him warmly by the hand, received an introduction to his wife, and soon we three were tarrying along the banks of the beautiful Ammoonoosuc.

A Notable Event.

On Sunday a grand-niece of the Pope took the veil of the Tor di Specchi. This convent is that founded by S in Francesca Romana during the lifetime and with the consent of her husband. The vows of these "oblate" nuns are not perpetual. They take them but for a year, and may marry if they like. They can also receive, and go out to church, to see their friends when ill, or even for "moderate amusement," while in their convent. Most of the noble families of Rome have a representative among the oblates of San Francesca. Probably Maria Pia Mastai will one day be the superior of the house of the Tor di Specchi, a lady who owes control to no one but the Holy Father, himself. The young girl who took the veil on Sunday was about twenty years of age. She was, of course, draped as a bride on her first appearance, and invested with the usual costume of the convent during the mass. The Holy Father had sent his maitre d'hotel to superintend the refreshments which are always offered on such occasions to invited guests, and certain bonbons, with a portrait of his niece painted upon them, were his gift. The guests also received a sonnet written for the occasion, and after visiting the convent took leave of the newly made spouse of Christ.—[Rome Cor.

HOMESTEADS are sacrificed every day, says the Chicago Tribune, to hard drink, but probably for the first time in the history of the liquor traffic it furnishes a homestead to the family of one of its victims. The unique justice has been obtained by a woman of Iowa, who has recovered a homestead worth $1500 from the dealer who sold her husband the rum that caused his death.

LINKS WITH HEAVEN.

BY ADELAIDE PROCTOR.

Our God, in Heaven, from that holy place,
To each of us an angel guide has given:
But mothers of dead children have more grace—
For they give angels to their God in Heaven.

How can a mother's heart feel cold or weary,
Knowing her dearer self safe, happy, warm?
How can she feel her road too dark or dreary,
Who knows her treasure sheltered from the storm?

How can she sin? Our hearts may be unheeding,
Our God forgot, our Holy Saints defied:
But can a mother hear her dead child's pleading,
And thrust those little angel hands aside!

Those little hands stretched down to draw her ever
Nearer to God by mother's love:—we all
Are blind and weak, yet surely she can never,
With such a stake in Heaven, fail or fall,

She knows that when the mighty angels raise
Chorus in Heaven, one little silver tone
Is hers forever, that one little praise.
One little happy voice is all her own.

We may not see her sacred crown of honor,
But all the angels flitting to and fro
Pause smiling, as they pass,—they look upon her
As mother of an angel whom they know.

One whom they left nestled at Mary's feet,—
The children's place in Heaven,—who softly sings
A little chant to please them, slow and sweet,
Or smiling strokes their little folded wings.

Or gives them her white lilies or her beads
To play with;—yet, in spite of flower or song,
They often lift a wistful look that pleads
And asks her why their mother stays so long.

Then our dear Queen makes answer, she will call
Her very soon: meanwhile they are beguiled
To wait and listen, while she tells them all
A story of her Jesus as a child.

Ah! Saints in Heaven may pray with earnest will
And pity for their weak and erring brothers:
Yet there is prayer in Heaven more tender still,—
The little children pleading for their mothers.

FARM NOTES.

CRIBBING CORN.

In cribbing corn there is much to be considered. When the corn from the wagon or cart is being put into the crib it should be assorted, and not thrown in with a scoop or shovel. Throw the small, unripe and imperfect ears by themselves, and feed them out first. If all the corn that has gone into the crib is sound and dry, large quantities may be piled up in the crib; but if these imperfect ears are not removed, much of it will become heated and destroyed. If the crib is made quite large, it is well to set up boards in the in the centre of the crib, in the form of a chimney; this will allow any moisture there may be then, or that has accumulated after it was cribbed, to escape. Do not leave the crib uncovered, as many farmers do; the rain and snow will do great damage to the corn. Let your cribs be raised at least two and a half feet from the ground, and over the tops of the posts that support the crib let inverted pans be placed, so that rats and mice cannot climb up to feast upon and damage the grain.

DRAINING FIELDS.

A correspondent of the Ohio Farmer gives these directions for draining fields without the use of the spade. First stake out the line for the ditch, then plow three, four or five furrows, depending upon the size of the plow and the depth of the ditch wanted, taking the last furrow from where you want the center of the ditch, then with a team and scraper (a good road scraper answers very well) scrape the earth each way, carrying it back one, two or three rods, if there is any low place to be filled up, sloping the banks so that you can drive a team and wagon or plow through without any difficulty; then if the land is flat or level, plow at right angles from the ditch in lands fourteen or sixteen paces wide, opening the last or dead furrow into the ditch. Plow in the same manner twice or three times if necessary. Bring the last or dead furrow in the same place until your land is dry, and in rolling beds fourteen or sixteen paces wide. You can then cross the lands or beds and your land will remain rolling and dry.

SHADE AS A FERTILIZER.

That shade is a fertilizer is a fact which has long been noticed, and much has been written to explain it. A few words will be sufficient for that purpose. Shade operates simply by preserving the ammonia which is in the soil and which is continually furnished by rain and snow water, and also by manures, and which is rapidly driven off from a naked surface of the soil by a scorching sun. To preserve the ammonia, the skillful farmer ploughs his manure shortly after it is spread upon his meadows late in the fall, or in the winter, or early in spring, so that the ammonia may be washed out of it into the soil, and prevent its evaporation by the sun.

Ammonia is either food or a condiment for most plants, which is necessary to their rapid growth. It has been ascertained by repeated experiments in England that the largest crops of wheat can be raised by imparting to the soil an extra quantity of ammonia, either by directly spreading salts of ammonia or by guano. —2x.

WINTERING BEES.

A correspondent in the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser says: The wintering of bees last winter proved very disastrous, and the writer has interviewed some of the leading apiarians, with a view to ascertain, if possible, the cause of the losses.

Mr. B. O. Pratt, of Ashford, Cattaraugus county, N. Y., started into the winter with ninety-three swarms, and got through the winter with only thirty swarms. He lost sixty-three, or little more than two out of three swarms. In the spring twenty of those went into one hive, then they all swarmed and went off together; the worms ate one up; he has only nine old swarms left, and they have produced only two new swarms. The heaviest swarms died first; the lightest did the best, and these are the ones alive now.

Seymour King, of Yorkshire, started with 75 swarms; lost 45, getting through the winter with 30, or a loss of three out of five swarms. Wintered in an out-of-door house or shed-like arrangement. Heaviest swarms did the worst. Bees had the diarrhœa or bee cholera.

J. C. Gile, of Franklinville, started into winter with 96 swarms, lost 40, and in Spring had 56 left, all weak. These have produced 24 new swarms—has sold 500 lbs. surplus honey only, or less than 10 lbs. to each old swarm.

G. W. Dustin, of Holland, began the winter with 100 swarms, lost 80, getting through with 20, or only one out of five swarms, all weak. Wintered on summer stands, only two out of the twenty swarmed. Attributes his loss to hard winter.

Baldwin Brothers, of Sandusky, N. Y., have five apiaries, differently located; started into winter with 425 swarms, one-half in cellars, and one-half packed in straw out of doors; lost 125 swarms, or not quite one-third. They would have attributed the loss to the severe winter, but they lost as heavily in the cellars as out. They attributed the losses to the drouth last fall, cutting short the supply of forage for the bees, and causing them to go into winter quarters, or go to sleep for their long nights of winter several weeks earlier than usual, and thus making their night much longer than common, and longer than their nature requires.

RAILWAY RESTAURANTS.

How They Are Managed Abroad.

A correspondent of the New York Observer says:

Not long since in traveling from Basel to Paris we became hungry. As if divining our condition, the guard put his head in at the window of the train, and politely asked, "Shall I order a dinner for you at the next station?" "But we do not stop long enough to eat it," was our reply. "True; it will be served in the train for three francs, and the dishes removed at the next stopping-place." "By all means order it." The telegraph carried the order ten miles ahead in a moment; and when the train drew up at the next station, the door was opened, and a circular basket, three feet high and one in diameter, was put in our compartment. Upon the top were knife and fork, spoon and napkin; a bottle of water and flask of wine, and a glass; a little salt and pepper, and a large roll. Opening a door in the side of the basket, we saw four shelves, on each shelf a dish of *a la mode* beef, the third vegetables, and the fourth half a chicken and salad. A bunch of delicious grapes was also found on one of the shelves.

We ate our dinner quietly and comfortably, while the train rushed along at thirty miles an hour, and then restored the dishes to their places. When the next stoppage was made, a porter removed the basket and received the pay. We reached Paris after twelve hours' ride, weary and hungry, but neither faint with exhaustion, nor suffering from a fit of indigestion.

Recently it became necessary for us to make a shorter journey in this country. About midway the train stopped, and the conductor shouted, "Ten minutes for refreshments!" The passengers rushed forth and crowded into the close, dirty, uninviting room, where, at a long, high counter four wonderfully caparisoned females dispensed poor coffee, worse pie-crust, and oysters stewed in water flavored with bad butter. No bread, no meat but ham, no drink but bad coffee and sour ale. Before even these uninviting edibles could be swallowed, the shrill screech of the locomotive hurried the passengers away to the horrors of dyspepsia and headache.

We have traveled thousands of miles by railway in this land, and have scarcely ever found a comfortable railway restaurant. Some are not so bad as others, but the best are a terror to the stoutest stomach.

There is certainly no need of this state of things; for no people travel so much as Americans, none know better what is good to eat, none are more able or willing to pay a good price for a good thing, and no country furnishes a better supply of all kinds of food.

But Sweden and Norway, Germany and Switzerland, France and England, nay, even much-abused Ireland, are better provided, on their least frequented railway routes, with comfortable arrangements for eating and drinking on a journey than the most important railroads of this country. This is an age of reform, and we lift up an appeal for something fit to eat when we are compelled to leave home and travel by rail.

Reported Confession of Mrs. Lydia Sherman.

[New Haven (Conn.) Palladium, Jan. 3]

Since the conviction of Lydia Sherman, last April, of poisoning Horatio F. Sherman, of Derby, she has lain in the jail, in this city, as the court gave her counsel leave to argue before the Supreme Court for a new trial. It will be remembered that her counsel, Mr. Watrous, decided at the last moment not to do so, and she will be brought before the Superior Court next week and receive her sentence, which will be State prison for life. Since she has been at the jail, Mr. Webster, while not relaxing in discipline, has extended to her every courtesy and privilege in his power. For these favors Mrs. Sherman has been very grateful, and has returned them by making to Mr. Webster a full confession of her deeds, and complete history of her life. This she gave unsolicited. About a week ago she told Mr. Webster that she should like to make a confession to him, and since that time, from day to day, has done so, and it is now completed. The whole history, when published, will be one of the most startling and thrilling tales of crime ever written. Her confession, it is understood, goes beyond acknowledging the poisoning of Mr. Sherman, and extends far back in her history. The details of her deeds, her reasons, and the number of her victims, she has told with perfect frankness. An impression has gone abroad that she had implicated others, but this, we understand, is not true. The confession is not to be published until after the sentence next week. After Mrs. Sherman had made the confession she remarked that a burden of years, one which had weighed upon her days, and which sleep could not ease, had been taken from her mind, and that she was now a happier woman than she had ever been. In her sleep the torments of remorse had harrowed her in a manner that she could never describe. For several days she had been visited by several persons for the purpose of giving religious advice and consolation, and yesterday spent the afternoon in conversation with three persons upon religious subjects. She says that she is perfectly willing to receive her sentence and die in the prison, but hopes that even there she can find means of doing some good. The public, both in this State and in New Jersey, where her former husband and children lived, will look for the published facts with intense interest.

POOR LITTLE WAIF.

"Only a waif of the streets!"
The words fell heavy as lead
From the lips of a lady, lovely and proud,
Who caught her skirts as she passed in the crowd,
From the wan little thing, who but said—
"A penny, please, for the crossing-sweep.
My mother and me from starving to keep!"

Perchance the waif was but a "fraud,"
Who knows?—so many are so;
But lady, if you had but turned a look
At the poor pale one whom your words had struck
As with a cruel blow,
Your heart must have melted, if not of stone—
Which perhaps it is—at that sight alone.

She stood on the curb in her rags,
Barefoot ed, and broom in hand,
But the dirty face was fully redeemed,
By the sad wide eyes that filled and streamed,
As they followed your form so grand;
And the white, pinched lips were quivering too,
And her bosom heaved, but you never knew.

You never knew, or dreamed,
That perhaps a breaking heart
Had received from you, in your thoughtless scor
The blow which had coldly torn
Its last poor string apart;
Never thought of it, night or day,
When you dance or sing, or when you pray,

"Only a waif of the streets;"
Oh! you of power and place,
If you must refuse your petty alms
To poor little quivering childish palms,
Do it with paying grace;
Not with a word that may stab with its spleen—
Not with a scorn that may scathe unseen.

VARIETIES.

IT is said to be a sure sign of an early spring to see a cat watching a small hole in the wall.

THE wife of a roofer being asked if she was not afraid to have her husband exposed to such danger, trustfully replied, "Oh, he's insured!"

MISS SOPHIE BARNEY took a premium at a Montgomery (Alabama) fair as "the young woman who would make the best wife for a poor man."

THE proprietor of the barn which was set on fire in capturing Wilkes Booth has petitioned Congress to pay him the value of the destroyed property.

AN association has been organized in England for the purpose of prosecuting every railroad company on whose line any accident happens, and thus compel them to be more considerate of human life.

ONE of Witchita's, Kansas, best hotels employs a lady "runner" to the railroad depot. Since her employment it has been found necessary to make fourteen additions to the house and run it up five stories in height. The other hotels in the town are closing up.

A MAN died in Indianapolis recently from the effects of the excessive use of ice water, having swallowed three gallons in one day, besides a quantity of half-frozen milk. He acquired the morbid craving for it through the sudden breaking off of the habit of chewing tobacco.

A LAD in London (age 12) must have hated his stepmother more bitterly than is usual, for twice he administered to that relative arsenic in her tea. Samuel Hoy, for such is the boy's name, has been sentenced to ten years' penal servitude for this offense. To render his wickedness complete, he administered the poison on Sunday morning.

THE Indianapolis News says that a gentleman of that city has made an agreement with his wife that he will give her $100 if she can eat a quail a day for thirty days. She has the privilege of cooking the bird in any manner, of eating it any time of day she chooses, but one quail she must eat each day. She has got through with eighteen, and bids fair to win the wager. The theory is that quail soon nauseates, and the proudest quails before the task of devouring one daily. A similar wager was made and won in Washington two years ago, but the winner got quail enough to last him the rest of his life.

FROM a recently published statement, it appears that the average life of the Jew in London is forty-nine years, while of the Christian it is only thirty-seven years. Of a given number of Christians, only one quarter will, as a general rule, live to be sixty years, while among Jews one-quarter live to be at least seventy-one. Among children, fourteen per cent. of the Christian population die between one year and five years of age, while only ten per cent. of the Jewish children. In Prussia it requires fifty-one years for the Christian population to double itself, and only forty-one years for the Jewish.

A NEW YORK reporter has scented out a new business. He saw a sign, "Dress coats for balls and holidays, &c., for hire," and of course went into the shop and interviewed the proprietor. Swallow-tailed coats are hired at $3 a wear—$25 deposit—sometimes vests, but never pantaloons. A gentleman never likes to wear another man's trowsers. The proprietor says he is the only man in the business in the city, and he has a good thing of it. His principal customers are not men who are too poor to purchase dress suits, but those who want to go to a ball or fandango some night when they do not want to go home and dress for the occasion. Impertinent inquiries might be made and objections interposed in their own dressing-rooms, and so they just step into the accommodating coat-lender's and avoid trouble and contention, and he is quietly making a fortune.

A SINGULAR vegetable phenomenon was discovered during recent explorations in Arabia. It is called the laughing plant from the effect produced by the seeds. When they are pulverized and eaten in small quantities, the person eating them will soon begin to laugh loudly, then to sing, dance, and to do all manner of absurd things. This lasts for an hour, after which he goes to sleep and having slept another hour, wakes up utterly unconscious of what has occurred. It has been suggested that this plant might be made a substitute for alcohol, and that it would have the advantage of being cheaper, until the government should see through the trick and commence to tax it. But is is scarcely probable that the Arabian plant could in fact be made popular in capacity, for it does not appear that it inspires the person who partakes of it with a desire to whip his wife, murder his mother, or to indulge in any of the little pleasantries that the alcohol of the period moves one to perpetrate.

Weekly Post.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, Jan. 11 1873

THE conviction of STOKES, the assassin of FISK, of murder in the first degree, looks very much as if at least one of the murderers who infest the Metropolis is going to hang.

WE suggest that the December debt statement can be made to show a decrease by adding the anticipated incomes of the Government up till July next. It is as easy as adding the $3,000,000 of unreported collections.

IF GREELEY had been elected, what a howl would have gone forth in relation to the stringency in the money market since November, and the depreciation of the public credit. Now the public debt is increased and hard times everywhere complained of the first month after GRANT'S election, but that is all right.

SERETARY BOUTWELL writes that "I shall gratefully accept the support of those gentlemen of the Legislature who think me qualified to represent the State of Massachusetts in the Senate of the United States," Judging by his conduct of the Treasury Department and his connection with the Credit Mobilier scandal, he stands a good show of making the landing. He is the style of a man whom Radicals delight to honor.

WE rather suspect that the *Dispatch* has some private grudge against the President, else why does it persist in keeping before its readers the fact that he left an unpaid board bill, which includes nineteen dollars for whisky, drank by the General and his five companions at the Fifth avenue hotel on the day of Mr. GREELEY'S funeral? Our neighbor has a sly way of doing things some times, as may be inferred from these thrusts at the President.

COL. QUAY has sold the Beaver *Radical* to Senator RUTAN; Mr. SMITH CURTIS has charge for the present as editor and business manager. Judging from a letter from Harrisburg which appears in the *Radical*, the inference drawn from "putting this and that together," is that QUAY is to become Secretary of the Commonwealth in Gov. HARTRANFT'S Administration. All will admit that the selection is one eminently fit to be made, whether one looks at QUAY or at HARTRANFT, or at both together.

THE very first month after the re-election of GRANT we have a confession to the effect that the public debt has increased nearly two million of dollars in December. The organs will swear it is all right—prominent business men will subscribe to the effect they have thoroughly and candidly examined the accounts, when they never have looked at them; and the eyes of the people will be closed. The debt increasing! Taxes not reduced! The Administration is rotten to the core and GRANT is responsible.

TEN more white men from South Carolina have been taken to the Albany penitentiary, where they are to remain from two to five years as criminals. One of the prisoners is Rev. JOHN EZELL, pastor of a Baptist church at Lewiston Springs, S. C. This gentlemen asserts his only guilt consisted in going among the people for the purpose of producing quiet and order. He has several sons now studying for the ministry of the Baptist church. It is an easy thing to convict a white man of any offense in South Carolina; a carpet-bag judge, a mixed jury of negroes, scallawags and carpet-baggers, and any amount of witnesses from the old plantations, make conviction a mere matter of routine.

PRIVATE letters from Washington assure us, that since Ben. BUTLER has put on his fighting clothes and taken the war path there has been considerable fluttering among the soiled doves of Credit Mobilier. He means to hang the scalps of DAWES and BOUTWELL to his belt for personal and political use, and to this end a public investigation can be no longer denied. BUTLER is a kind man, and having suffered a little in the way of Investigating Committees, on charges as disreputable as any connected with the Credit Mobilier, he is disposed to think what is sauce for the goose ought to be sauce for the gander. He is now on the track of the very men who tried to make him disgorge his Southern plunder, and it will go hard with him if he does not succeed in making it lively for them.

RETIRED FROM PRACTICE.

JAMES H. HOPKINS, Esq., has retired from the practice of law after having been actively engaged in that profession for twenty years. From his admission to the Bar, Mr. H. enjoyed an excellent and constantly increasing practice and the confinement and labor attendant upon it produced a prostration and serious illness several years ago. Since that time he has not felt able to endure for any length of time, the confinement of office or court room and has concluded to withdraw entirely. His professional career has been a very successful one and from the past activity of his life, he will scarcely be content to remain idle very long.

COLORED CHILDREN IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

During the past few weeks we have frequently called upon the *Dispatch* and other Republican cotemporaries for an expression of opinion concerning the admission of colored children to the Public Schools. The *Commercial* at once blurted out—

> At present we are not called upon to express an opinion.

Since when its mouth has been hermetically sealed on the subject.

The *Dispatch* held off until the commencement of the new year before it ventured any reply, when it plucked up a little courage, and, in imitation of JACK BUNSBY, remarks:

> THE POST is troubled because the papers of this city have expressed no opinion touching the admission of colored children to the public schools. To relieve the anxiety of THE POST, it is only necessary to state that if, under the law, the colored boy or girl has a right to admission, then admission should be granted. If not, not—and that's the case in a nutshell. Now, what has THE POST to say about it?

The above is about as clear as the *Commercial's* views on the subject, no opinion at all. When our question was proposed there was nothing said about the law. What we wanted to know is: whether the *Dispatch*, *Gazette* and *Commercial*, which had so much to say for the "down-trodden race" previous to the elections, are in favor of the admission of colored children to the Public Schools. The inquiry is simple and easily understood, and we desire now to call the attention of the colored population to the above facts. The *Gazette*, which pretends to be foremost in standing up for the rights of the colored people, has not, we believe, made any allusion to this question. We will continue our efforts and endeavor to smoke it out and may eventually succeed.

In reply to the inquiry of the *Dispatch* we can say that THE POST has opposed negro equality and can therefore consistently continue to oppose, while the *Dispatch* is among the Republican journals that have advocated the negro equality doctrine and now to be consistent, it should continue to advocate it, among which is the admission of colored children to the Public Schools, a question on which it is decidedly mixed; as much, so, in fact, as it, along with its neighbors, the *Commercial* and *Gazette*, are on the subject of the Heathen Chinee at Beaver Falls, and notwithstanding this trio pretended so much love for the white mechanics about election times, neither have yet seen fit to condemn or commend. Let white working men make a note of their silence.

LICENSE.

The Act of March 27, 1872, provides that on the 3d Friday in March next in every city and county in this State, except in those cities or counties in which the municipal or township elections occur on some other day, in which case the vote directed by the Act in question shall be taken on that other day, the people may vote *for* or *against* license, and the returns shall be made to the clerk of the Quarter Sessions and laid before that court at its next meeting; and all licenses granted after the 1st of January 1873 shall expire on the 1st day of the succeding April, if the "district" for which they shall have been granted shall have voted *against* license. It is further provided that whenever by the returns of election in any city or county, it shall appear there is a majority against license, no court or board of license commissioners shall issue any license for the sale of spirituous, vinous, malt, or other intoxicating liquors, or any admixture thereof, until at a subseqneut election a majority shall declare in favor of license.

This Act is very bunglingly drawn; for it is doubtful whether our two cities vote separately or in conjunction with the whole county. It is pretty clear that in the rural districts the vote will be at the Spring elections in March, while the elections in the cities will not occur until December next. Will the Court await the returns from the cities in December in order to ascertain how the aggregate vote of the whole county stands, or will that part of the county outside of the two cities constitute a District by itself and the cities be considered as two separate and independent "districts?"

It looks as if the Republicans had endeavored—knowing the feeling of the Democratic party in opposion to all sumptuary legislalation—to lay upon us all the odium of sustaining the whisky traffic, while they gathered the temperance men under their wing by passing a law which held the word of promise to them, but which their whisky friends know would be utterly inoperative.

Here in Allegheny county the Radicals have the temperance vote and the nine-tenths of the liquor vote as well. We have good authority for saying, as we did say before the election in October, that WAINRIGHT and M'CORMICK were both under pledges to the whisky ring, and the papers supporting those gentlemen never once pretended to deny it. We will see whether they will endeavor to amend this bill, at the coming session, in such manner as to keep the whole matter out of Court after the vote has been taken.

We observe that under one of its provisions, a vote has been had in Clearfield county, where the Democrats are permanently in the majority. The result was a majority of over 800 votes against license. We presume the Democrats there are tired of bearing the odium of being called the whisky party, while the money and efforts of those interested in the trade are given freely to the Radicals.

As this law repeals no prior law, save where it alters or supplies the same, there can be no doubt that all the penalties for retailing without a license remain in full force.

THE LAW OF LIBEL.

Here follows the clause in the Constitution of Pennsylvania, defining, or we might more properly say, restricting the liberty of the press:

> "Art. 9th. SECT. VII. That the printing presses shall be free to every person who undertakes to examine the proceedings of the legislature, or any branch of government; and no law shall ever be made to restrain the right thereof. The communication of thoughts and opinions is one of the invaluable rights of man; and every citizen may freely speak, write and print on any subject; being responsible for the abuse of that liberty. In prosecutions for the publication of papers investigating the official conduct of officers, or men in public capacity or where the matter published is proper for public information, the truth thereof may be given in evidences; and in all indictments for libels, the jury shall have a right to determine the law and the facts, under the direction of the court, as in other cases."

Under this rather verbose provision, which comes as near as may be to the ancient legal heresy—"the greater the truth the greater the libel,"—under the seventh section of the 9th article of the "bill of rights," we have seen publishers prosecuted and punished for exposing villainy for entirely justifiable ends. They have seen the law brought to the rescue of most notorious rogues, not only white-washing their foul reputations, but filling their pockets with damages wrung from journalists who had no other motive than to "show vice her own image," and to guard the ignorant and the unwary from thieves and sharpers. The latest outrage perpetrated under this precious libel law of ours, was the conviction and punishment of the city editor of the Philadelphia *Press*, who for trying to expose a most infamous combination of thieves and murderers, one of whose exploits was to aimost murder a revenue detective in open day—for the honest endeavor to bring this gang of miscreants to justice, this editor was convicted of libel, under the instructions of a judge who gave to a bad law its very worst construction.

And now we will copy the article from the Constitution of New York on the same subject:

> "ARTICLE I. Sec. 8, Every citizen may freely speak, write or publish his sentiments on all subjects being responsible for the abuse of that right, and no law shall be passed to restrain or abridge the liberty of speech or of the press. *In all criminal prosecutions or indictments for libel the truth may be given in evidence to the jury;* and if it shall appear to the jury that the matter charged as libellous is true, and was published with good motives and for justifiable ends, the party shall be acquitted, and the jury shall have the right to determine the law and the facts."

Now mark the difference between the effect of this enlightened article and the consequences which have followed the law of Pennsylvania on the same subject. It was owing to this fact that rogues were not protected by the libel law of New York that the Tammany Ring and the Erie Ring, and other gangs of robbers were so effectually exposed, and made to disgorge. If the New York press had been manacled like the press of Pennsylvania, TWEED and all the rest would still have been pursuing their nefarious practices, and perhaps their stolen wealth would have been increased by large damages from New York editors, if, indeed any editor there would have dared to utter a syllable in derogation of the official acts of any public plunderer whatever. As the law is in Pennsylvania robbers and murderers also, would in New York go unscathed, for all the press could do to expose them.

We give below the provisions of State constitutions in regard to libels. We may add here, however, that the New York constitution formed in 1847 adopted the section quoted above, which was approved by the Convention of 1867, no word of it having been altered.

The law in Michigan provides:

> In all prosecutions for libels, the truth may be given in evidence to the jury; and if it shall appear to the jury that the matter charged as libellous is true and was published with good motives and for justifiable ends, the party shall be acquitted."

The new Illinois Constitution (1870) declares, that

> "Every person may still freely speak, write and publish, on all subjects, being responsible for the abuse of that liberty; and in all trials for libel, both civil and criminal, the truth when published with good motives, shall be a sufficient defense. Art. II. Section 4.

The Constitution of West Virginia, adopted in 1872, Art. III Section 8 provides that

> In prosecutions and civil suits for libel, the truth may be given in evidence; and if it shall appear to the jury that the matter charged as libelous is true, and was published for good motives and for justifiable ends, the verdict shall be for the defendant."

Similar provisions appear in the constitutions of Wisconsin, New Jersey, Ohio, Rhode Island, Indiana and Kansas.

THE arbitrary ruling of the judge of election in refusing the proxies of workingmen on the line of Forbes street recently, excites the deepest dissatisfaction on the west end of that projected thoroughfare. Nothing short of another trial will satisfy them that they have not been unjustly dealt with.

THE organs are busily engaged in explaining why the public debt was increased during the month of December, but no explanation is offered regarding the discrepancies between the books of the Secretary of the Treasury and those of General SPINNER, the Treasurer. The organs evidently look to those business men who so "thoroughly and candidly examined" HARTRANFT'S accounts, to attend to that part of the business.

GLOOMY VIEWS OF NEGRO HONESTY.

The Hon. ROBERT BROWN ELLIOTT, colored member of Congress from South Carolina, who was a candidate for the United States Senate in the late contest, takes a somber view of the situation. He thinks that money was used very freely to secure PATTERSON'S election, and adds:

> Now understand me. I am not saying this out of personal feeling. I was a candidate before the Legislature and was defeated. I can bear defeat, but the humiliation the thing has brought upon our colored race—that's what hurts me. Our race is now on trial before the world as to its fitness to govern. What will be said after such a wholesale buying up as this? The colored men, as you know, are in large majority in the Legislature, and then to deliberately sell out by wholesale is a blow that we can't get over for years. It is a blow at our integrity, our honesty, our manhood. The report has gone to the world that the colored legislators, making laws for South Carolina, have been bribed by wholesale, and the report is unfortunately true. What will the world think of it?

We beg of WILLIAM, not to give away to too much sadness on account of the downfall of his impecunious coffee colored friends, until he hears from the Pennsylvania legislature, composed exclusively of intelligent white men, who will soon be called upon to elect a United States Senator. As the fight now stands, it is between the money bags of CAMERON and TOWERS, and in the polite language of the day, it is expected the longest pole will knock the persimmons. The Hon. WILLIAM BROWN ELLIOTT, colored member of the South Carolina Legislature and defeated candidate for United Stated Senator, proclaims and charges that the majority of that body, being colored, were bribed by PATTERSON. ELLIOTT ought to know, but he ought not to be unhappy about it; he helped to warm carpet baggers like PATTERSON, who was a refugee from this State, where as a Know Nothing and pimp of SIMON CAMERON he was thoroughly despised. We hope WILLIAM will moderate his grief.

COAL MINERS.

The coal miners are an organized body, and at the late election for Governor, voted as a unit for HARTRANFT. All sorts of slanders were circulated by the Republicans against Mr. BUCKALEW, as being inimical to their interests, and abundant promises were held forth, that they should have all the legislation they desired. At the same time leading coal operators published the fact, that they had candidly and thoroughly examined the record of Mr. HARTRANFT, and found him to be an exceedingly honest and competent man, that he had never used the funds of the State for his own benefit, nor kept accounts with broken brokers, or speculated in oil stocks with the lame ducks of Philadelphia. These coal merchants by their money and names assisted HARTRANFT at a critical moment, and stand in high favor; how will it be with the poor miners who were deluded of their votes, we can't say, but we notice they are prepared to test the sincerity of a Republican Legislature in regard to their rights and have prepared a bill to be submitted to that body at the opening of the session.

We are for the miners all the time, and call upon the Democratic members of the House and Senate to aid them in their rights. We want to see whether these Republican leaders can play fast and loose any longer. Let them be honest if they can and do something for the undivided support they received from these hard fisted workingmen at the polls. The following is a copy of the proposed act.

Section 1. Be it enacted, &c., That after the period of three months from the passage of this act, any miner employed by an individual, firm, or corporation for the purpose of mining coal, shall be entitled to receive from his employer, and failing to receive, then to collect by due process of law at such rates as may have been agreed upon between the employer and employed, full and exact wages accruing to him for the mining of all sizes of merchantable coal so mined by him, whether the same shall exist in the form of nut or lump coal; and in the adjudication of such wages seventy-six pounds shall be deemed one bushel and two thousand pounds net shall be deemed one ton of coal. Provided, That the provisions of this act shall only apply to the counties of Allegheny, Lawrence, Beaver, Mercer, Westmoreland, Fayette and Washington.

Sec. 2. That at every bituminous coal mine, in the counties aforesaid, where coal is mined by measurement, all cars filled by miners or their laborers shall be uniform in capacity; no unbranded car or cars shall enter the mine for a longer period than three months, without being branded by the Sealer of Weights and Measures of the county wherein the mine is situate.

Sec. 3. That at every bituminous coal mine in the aforesaid counties, the mines shall have the right to employ a competent person as check weighman, who shall be permitted at all times to be present at the weighing of coal; he shall have power to test scales and measures, and determine the amount of nut or other merchantable coal screened for each miner at the works, should any difference arise between the owner of the mine or his representatives and the said check, weighman, as to the amount of such merchantable coal mined by any miner during the week preceding, such difference shall be determined as soon as practicable by three arbitrators one chosen by each party, the third to be appointed by the two so chosen; in case the arbitrators chosen by the parties cannot agree upon a third arbitrator, such third man shall be chosen by lot. The award of the Board so chosen shall be final and conclusive. It shall be a further duty of said check weighman to see that each miner is correctly credited with all merchantable coal mined by him. When differences arises between the check-weighman and the agent or owners of the mine as to the uniformity, capacity or correctness of the scales or cars used, the same shall be referred to the Sealer of Weights and Measures of the county where the mine is located, whose duty it shall be to regulate the same at once.

Sec. 4.—Any owner or agent of a mine in the aforesaid counties, fraudulently evading the provisions of this act shall be held and deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and punished by indictment, and upon conviction thereof, shall be fined not less than one hundred dollars, or imprisoned in the county jail for not less than thirty days, or both or either, at the discretion of the court.

LOUISIANA.

The outrageous conduct of President GRANT in regard to affairs in this State threatens to bring on a conflict between the Federal troops and the citizens. As already announced, to-day, Monday, is the day designated for the inauguration of Governor M'ENERY and the new Legislature and also of KELLOGG and the PINCHBACK Legislature. The new Assembly is composed of the legal representatives of the people who are willing to submit their claims in proper manner for final arbitrament. Under the direction of that rebel scoundrel, LONGSTREET, negro troops have been armed to prevent the assembling of the new Legislature and it is greatly feared that trouble will ensue. The N. Y. *Herald*, (GRANT) of Saturday, does not shut its eyes to the tyranny of the President and under the caption of "the overthrow of Republican Government" proclaims—

> We desire, in advance of this disgraceful and cruel butchery, to warn the federal authorities that they are treading on perilous ground. There are facts which no amount of plausible sophistry and no bold falsehoods in partisan organs can alter or conceal. The Republican State Convention in Louisiana was presided over by the head of the federal Custom House at New Orleans; its members were, three-fourths of them, federal office-holders; its doors were guarded by federal marshals and their deputies. The nominees for Governor and Lieutenant Governor were a United States Senator and a United States Custom House Collector, and a large portion of the legislative candidates were federal officers. When defeated at the polls a federal judge, in violation of law, overrode the State courts, issued orders sweeping away the legitimate State Government, placing a bogus Returning Board in authority, scattering the State Legislature and proclaiming a State canvass without having a single official return on which to base it. To enforce these orders a federal Marshal called in the aid of the federal army, cannons were pointed on the people from the State House grounds, the halls of legislation were made the camping ground of federal troopers, and the doors of the Capitol were guarded by federal bayonets, so that none but the usurpers and their friends might enter. These are stern facts, and no American worthy the enjoyment of a free government—no Christian man who loves justice and hates oppression—can afford to ignore them or to hold blameless an administration that lends its authority to sanction such treasonable and tyrannous acts. The people are slow to move, but it would not be safe to brave their indignation in such a case as this Louisiana infamy. Should any bloodshed occur in New Orleans on Monday next—should the federal troops be ordered to fire on defenseless citizens, who seek only to do those acts warranted by the constitution and the laws of their State; should the federal power attempt to decide by brute force a contest that belongs to the Courts and that must be settled by the test of law—the American people will exact a reckoning from all, however high in authority, who may incur responsibility for the outrage. * * *
>
> We invite the attention of President Grant to these facts. We believe him to be anxious to do justice to the people of Louisiana and of the South generally; but he has certainly been already placed in a false position by bad advisers. Let him look to it that the same men do not involve him in the crime of using federal bullets and federal bayonets to butcher the loyal people of a free State, who are engaged in a peaceful and constitutional act.

THE Baltimore *Sun* refers to the transfer of the ten so-called Ku Klux prisoners from South Carolina through the streets of New York, a few days since, and says it reminds us that as the old year was closing we had a mournful spectacle of men torn from their sunny Southern homes and hurried through the biting winds of a Northern penitentiary. Among these men are some who solemnly protest their innocence of all crime, including a minister of the Gospel, who is condemned to a more heavy sentence than any of his companions, by a flippantly-delivered judgment. We know-nothing of the guilt or innocence of these hapless prisoners, though no doubt the Southern States have in their population insubordinate and violent elements as well as the Northern States, though not in as large numbers. But scarcely anywhere, except in Russia, where criminals are transported to Siberia, are men thus removed for punishment to regions where the climate itself may be expected to add new tortures, and perhaps death, to the penalty of imprisonment. Let us hope that the new year may show some progress in common humanity at least, in this regard, and that when Congress reassembles it will bring to its legislation upon Southern matters the peaceful and forgiving spirit of the holidays, which will, after-all, afford the only cement and cohesive power to the process of reconstruction that can be relied upon for strength and permanence.

IT is the belief of the negro Congressman ELLIOT, from South Carolina, that SIMON CAMERON'S friend JOHN S. PATTERSON, spent $50,000 in order to be elected to the United States Senate from South Carolina. It was all used in buying up the negro members. But for this money, ELLIOT says he would not have received a single vote. In view of this there is much pertinence in the following query of the black Congressman:

> "Now understand me: I am not saying this out of personal feeling. I was a candidate before the Legislature, and was defeated. I can bear defeat, but the humiliation the thing has brought upon our colored race—that's what hurts me. Our race is now on trial before the world as to its fitness to govern. What will be said after such a wholesale buying-up as this? The colored men, as you know, are in large majority in the Legislature, and then for them to deliberately sell out by wholesale is a blow that we cannot get over for years. It is a blow at our integrity, our honesty, our manhood. The report has gone to the world that the colored legislators, making laws for South Carolina, have been bribed by wholesale, and the report is unfortunately true. What will the world think of it?

THE Cincinnati *Commercial*, Independent Republican, thus refers to Louisiana affairs:

> The Bayonet Legislature of Louisiana is losing no time in intrenching itself. Among the first measures introduced into the Senate was a bill for the suppression of unlawful assemblages, vesting in the Governor or Acting-Governor all the powers necessary to disperse them, and arrest and punish those participating in them. If the civil officers are unable to execute his orders, the entire militia of the State is put into his hand, to do it. If any citizen refuses to assist in suppressing the unlawful assemblage, he is to be arrested and treated as one of the offenders. If any officer of the militia declines to obey orders, he is to be cashiered and the company disbanded. Punishments range from a fine of $300 to $500, and imprisonment from three months to three years. In the haste to enact the law the rules were suspended, it was put on its third reading and passed. The House has probably ratified the Senate's action, and Pinchback will sign it while it is hot. This law is intended especially for the benefit of the legally constituted Legislature which assembles in a few days. It must be suppressed without delay of court, and Pinchback is clothed with the power to do it; so we may look for lively times in New Orleans presently.

HEARTLESSNESS or heartlessness hideously piled! Here we have the Rochester *Union* brazenly asserting that the "Federal Judge before whom SUSAN B. ANTHONY & Co. are to be tried has avowed his determination, in case of their conviction, of which there is not a particle of doubt, to visit upon them the extreme penalty of the law—$300 fine and three years in the Penitentiary. It will be very sad to see these women assigned to the State prison; but, as we all know, justice is blind to any distinction of sex, race, color, or previous condition of servitude, and Old Silver Gray Judges have hearts of stone."

THE special election held in the Thirteenth (Pa.) Congressional district on the 24th ult., to fill the vacancy caused by the elevation of Judge MERCUR to the Supreme Court, resulted in the success of Hon. F. C. BUNNELL, the Republican candidate, by 999 majority. The county majorities were as follows:

	Bunnell, Rep.	Piolet, Dem.
Bradford	1,181	.....
Wyoming	308	.....
Columbia	.....	393
Montour	.....	12
Sullivan	.....	85
Total	1,489	490

A PRETTY severe sentence has just been passed upon a young man at the Annapolis Naval Academy for disobeying orders, and using threatening language to and assaulting the sergeant of the guard, to wit: That he be confined two years at the Marine Barracks, and perform police duty at the garrison during that period. He is also to wear for the same time a twelve-pound ball attached to his leg by a chain four feet long, and after his confinement he is to be dishonorably dismissed from the service.

THE Supreme Court of Tennessee, in a case where a man was presented and convicted under the law, for selling spirituous liquors on Sunday, held that beer and ale and wine were not "spirituous liquors" in the sense of the law. Spirituous liquors are those distilled, and do not include those made by fermentation.

SENATOR LYMAN TRUMBULL, of Illinois, will resume the practice of law after the 3d of March, the day on which his Senatorial term expires. He has been in the United States Senate since 1855—seventeen years.

Jimmy Kennovan's Thirty-one-Hour Dance.

[From the Vallejo (Cal.) Chronicle, December 14.]

Jimmy Kennovan finished his thirty-one-hour dance at 2 o'clock last night. A larger number was in attendance at the hall than the evening previous. Jimmy kept in locomotion throughout the whole time announced, only taking a brief recess at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon for the purpose of bathing his feet and having a brief respite. At this time he showed few symptoms of over-exertion. His feet were slightly swollen, but he otherwise seemed as fresh as when he commenced. His extremities were bathed by his trainer with brandy, which proved a most excellent specific for the purpose for which it was used. Before the expiration of the ten minutes allotted Jimmy began to feel sleepy, and was glad to begin his exercises as soon as possible. At frequent intervals, he drank wine with raw eggs as an invigorant. His appetite was also keen during the trial, and he ate heartily. When the last twenty minutes before the elapse of the thirty-one hours had come, Jimmy, who, it seemed, had husbanded his strength for the close, "let himself out." He seemed as fresh and more vigorous than when he first began, and he danced the last three dances with an energy and heartiness which would have put to blush a youth of sixteen. Jimmy, in fact, did not stop when 2 o'clock struck, but kept on going for nearly ten minutes longer. When the feat was finished he departed with his trainer for his lodging, where he was placed in a hot bath, rubbed down and put to bed. The spectators during the evening enjoyed themselves in singing and dancing, and passed the time very agreeably. Jimmy slept calmly and peacefully until 7 o'clock this morning, when he arose and dressed himself. He made his appearance on the street this forenoon, apparently as fresh as ever. For a person sixty years of age, the feat which he has performed is something truly remarkable.

Owing to the large arrival of destitute Italians—one thousand more being expected—the Commissioners of Education are considering measures fer enlarging the accommodations on Ward's Island. There are three hundred Italians already on the island.

NEW YORK, January 4.—This afternoon five prisoners attempted to escape from Ward's Island in a small boat, but were precipitated into the water among the drifting ice. Two of them, females, were drowned, but the others were rescued.

WASHINGTON, January 4.—The Postal Service has been ordered on the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad from Stanwood to Tipton, Iowa, nine miles, commencing January 16th. The pay has not been fixed.

THE BROOK.

Up in a wild, where few men come to look,
There live and sings a little crystal brook;
Liveth and singeth in the dreary vines,
Yet creepeth on to where the daylight shines.

Pure from their heaven, in mountain chalice caught,
It drinks the rain, as drinks the soul her thought;
And down dim hollows where it winds along,
Pours its life-burdens of unlistened song.

I catch the murmur of its undertone,
That sigheth ceaselessly, alone! alone!
And hear afar the rivers gloriously
Shout on their paths toward the shining sea!

The voiceful rivers, chanting to the sun,
And wearing names of honor, every one;
Outreaching wide, and joining hand with hand
To pour great gifts along the asking land.

Ah, lonely brook! Creep onward through the pines
Press through the gleom to where the daylight shines
Sing on among the stones, and secretly
Feel how the floods are all akin to thee!

Drink the sweet rain the gentle heaven sendeth;
Heed thine own path, however-ward it tendeth;
For somewhere, underneath the eternal-ky,
Thou, too, shalt find the rivers, by-and by!

THE FASHIONS.

(Frank Leslie's Lady's Journal.

THIN FABRICS.

From present indications thin fabrics will be much more popular for evening and ball dresses than for several past seasons. Among those likely to be in especial favor are white satin striped grenadines—the stripes running lengthwise instead of across the width, as in Algerine cloth—striped *gaze de Chambery*, or Chambery gauze and *gaze Damas* of damask gauze; with the same material in plain goods. Damascus *crepeline*, pilklain a tissues and other gauze fabrics—including tulle or illusion, tarlatan, organdy and Swiss mull muslin. There is also an inclination toward flowered goods. In *gaze de Chambery* there is that in which the stripes are in *Chine* patterns, generally very delicate, but, nevertheless, departing from the solid grounds which so universally obtained previous to the advent of the short-lived "Dolly Varden" mania. In silks, many of the latest, with grounds of the late fashionable colors, are sprinkled with brocade sprays or bouquets in bright colors, and still more recent importations are in stripes, *Chine* figures, similar to the striped *gaze de Chembery*. These silks sell at from $3 to $15 per yard; those of the best price being of exceeding richness. In the making up of these goods, when the costume consists of a skirt and over-dress, the skirt is of plain material—usually of silk—and the over-dress is made of the striped or flowered goods; but if the skirt is trimmed deeply, and the over-skirt is dispensed with, the dress is substantially of the flowered fabric, and the trimming of something plain to correspond, while the finishing consists of a sash, or rather a wide scarf, folded around the hips, with handsomely-trimmed ends, and tied on one side, subserving the place of the over-dress. This style is exceedingly graceful, and gives elegant effect to drapery.

A BEAUTIFUL EVENING DRESS.

An evening dress of a delicate shade of Nile-green, had the skirt of a medium quality of faille, made with a narrow *plisse* around the bottom, over the upper edge of which the edge of a bias flounce, twelve inches deep, finished at the bottom with a bias fold one inch deep, headed by a piping. Above the deep flounce was a standing flounce, finished as the deep flounce, and covering the intersection of these flounces, was a rich, full drapery puffing, divided at intervals of about twelve inches by bows, set on diagonally. The overskirt was of *gaze Damas*, of the exact shade of the skirt, folded up in points on the bottom, and finished with *crepe* fringe netted on. It was very full and deep in the back, and much looped at the hips. The corsage was round at the waist, with the neck *decollete*, with the Grecian drapery puffing, *a la berthe*, around the shoulders. The neck was filled in with plaitings of tulle, and tulle plaiting finished the short, puffed sleeves. Around the waist was a folded sash of moire antique ribbon of the color of the dress, and this was so disposed as to loop the over-skirt, and added great richness to the effect of the back. A dress of the most delicate shade of *ciel* blue faille was made-up with a combination of the faintest tint of apricot color. The skirt was *en train*, with a flounce of the blue fourteen inches deep across the front, and graduated to about eight inches around the back of the skirt, finished at the bottom with an inch-wide fold, headed by a piping of apricot color; and above this deep flounce were six narrow flounces of alternate blue and apricot-color. The over-dress was a polonaise of the blue, with a vest of apricot, *a la pompadour* in the neck. On the skirt, from each side, the polonaise was turned back in deep triangular revers of the apricot-color, the point of the revers confining a lengthwise puffing of the side-widths of the polonaise. The back of the corsage was of the postilion style, with box-plaits and a revers of the apricot-color on each side. The sleeves were of the antique style, finished with flounces of the two colors, and a revers of the apricot; while the distinctive style to this dress was given by wreathe of floss embroidery, *en applique*, upon the vest and the revers on skirt, back and sleeves. It was altogether a charming creation, and is style so decidedly antique as to carry one back to the gala times in the court of Louis XIV.

SHOES.

For full evening dress, boots of the color of the dress, are, perhaps, the most decidedly "stylish," and nitra-fashionables still insist on the Louis XV. heels, though the conventional boot is *white*—usually of satine—and those who prefer comfort to elegance wear boots with broader and lower heels. However, for evening wear, alone—as not much walking is expected—there is no serious objection to the Louis XV. or the narrow French heels. In shape, across the ball of the foot the sole is broad, but the toes in French boots are narrow, inclining to a point slightly rounded-off. In general effect, the Polish boot retains its popularity, reaching up to the calf of the leg, and being fastened on the outside with from nine to twelve buttons.

When the dress is of black or any dark color, black satin boots are *d'rigueur* for full evening or dinner toilet, while for ordinary house wear, fine French kid or satin cashmere boots are those in popular use.

For the street boots of soft French calf-skin, gentlemen's morocco or some stout, thick leather, made up in the Polish style, with broad, thick soles and moderately tall heels, are most in fashion.

Slippers for evening dress have by no means been abandoned, while the greater comfort and convenience of boots give them more general favor. White, and slippers to correspond in color with the dress, are still very much worn. They are generally ornamented with a full roset, with no buckle.

A Clergyman in a Brooklyn House of Worship Rebuking the Pastor in the Pulpit—A Congregation Self Dismissed.

The Rev. Mr. Mathews, pastor of the Free Methodist Church at Third avenue and Twenty-first street, Brooklyn, in his sermon last Sunday evening described the mystic brotherhood of the square and compass as "hay, wood, and stubble." Some of the congregation responded "Amen!" while others hitched uneasily in their seats. Encouraged by the stir he had created the pastor thundered another anathema against Masonry. At this juncture a gentleman in the body of the house arose, and, addressing the pastor said "Sir, that is false," Several ladies and two gentlemen, who seemed to be in sympathy with the bold challenger, arose, and following him, walked out of the church. Instantly there was a stir all over the congregation. The chorister was wakened from sleep by the shuffling, and thinking the meeting was dismissed, was about to strike up the doxology. Others who had been drowsy began pulling on their overshoes preparatory to retiring. In the midst of this disorder the pastor raised his voice and said exultingly:

"My dear brethren and sisters, I have driven the devils from the church, and I am glad of it."

Order was then restored; a sweet and holy calm pervaded the building, and the chorister went to sleep again. The gentleman who interrupted the pastor and insinuated that his language was conspicuously inexact, is the Rev. Mr. Willbridge, a Baptist clergyman of Chicopee, Mass., who is tarrying with friends in Brooklyn. [N. Y. Sun.

The Heir of *Fifty Millions.*

From the New York Sunday Mercury.)

Everybody has heard of the late Edwin A. Stevens, of Hoboken. He was a remarkable man, and has a very remarkable history. Whether as a pioneer of all the early improvements of Eastern New Jersey, or as a man of vast practical ability, his genius shone forth in every relation of business life. His father, Colonel John Stevens, invested nearly all his wealth in Hoboken lands, and he soon became the possessor of the vast tract that stretches from the Elysian Fields to a point beyond the line of the terminus of the Morris and Essex road, and from the river to the Palisades. From a small village the tract became a town, and from a town to a city; and lots that in the aggregate were purchased by the Colonel at less than one dollar each, were soon worth five hundred times that amount. The Colonel did not retire upon his golden laurels. He projected the Camden & Amboy and New Jersey Railroads, and lived to see both on a fair road to completion. His hand and fortune were visible in every improvement, and his genius and disposition descended to his son, the late Edwin A. Stevens. The latter when of age was engaged in the transportation business between New York and Philadelphia. He was the principal manager of the Camden and Amroy Railroad, and he applied steam, then comparatively in its infancy, to all the various uses and projects which had emanated from his busy brain. Forty two years ago Edwin A. Stevens was regarded as the most active business man in the United States, and, making due allowances for age, he preserved his reputation to within two or three years of his death. The great iron battery, which was the last embodiment of his genius, was the forerunner of our monitors, and inaugurated a new era in naval warfare.

Edwin A. Stevens left two sons. The eldest is called after himself. He is a bright lad of seventeen, unaffected in his manners, and winning to the last degree. The mother, who is still a young woman, resides with her children in the "castle" above the banks of the Hudson, near the heart of Hoboken. The boy does not seem to realize the fact that he is heir to an estate worth $50,000,000, and that in four years more he will probably be the richest man in the world, assuming, of course, that the estate will be productive of ordinary net interest.

When he reaches his majority the interest on his fortune will amount to a larger sum than the salary of any crowned head in Europe. It would be really difficult to compute what the Stevens estate will be worth in five years more. A large number of leases of valuable houses and lots, now held at nominal rents, will then revert to young Stevens; and he will be the sole possessor of bonds and other securities which are now valued at $5,000,000. Should he live to the age of his father, and be as lucky in his commercial ventures and speculations in land, his wealth will be greater than Rothschild's, and he may be able to take the place of the latter as a Croesus, to whom bankrupt governments or nations impoverished by war must come for loans. The lad, however, seems to be unconscious of his destiny. He may be seen daily playing on the lawn in front of the castle where his father passed his maturer life.

Young Women in the XV. Century.

Young ladies in the time of Henry IV., says a recent writer, were brought up with greater strictness than their descendants in modern times. Mammas in those days kept their daughters a greater part of the day at hard work, exacted almost slavish deference from them, and even, as an able antiquarian states, counted upon their earnings. After they had attained a certain age, it was the custom for the young of both sexes to be sent to the houses of powerful nobles to finish their education by learning manners, and thus a noble lady was often surrounded by a bevy of fair faces, from the owers of which she did not scruple to receive payment for their living.

Let us follow a lady of gentle blood through her occupations of a day. She rises early—at 7 or half past—listens to matins, and then dresses; breakfast follows, and this is her costume—a silk gown, rich embroidered with fur, open from the neck to the waist in front, and having a turn-over collar of a darker color, a broad girdle with a rich gold clasp; skirts so long as to oblige the wearer to carry them over the arm; shoes long and pointed; a gold chain round the neck; and, to crown all, the steeple-cap, with its pendent gossamer veil; after regailing herself with boiled beef and beer; she will, possibly, if religiously inclined, go to chapel; if not, to the garden, and weave garlands. This occupation, enlivened by gossip with her friends, will take her until noon, when dinner is served, after which an hour or so will be spent with the distaff or the spinning wheel.

A six o'clock supper is served, after which, perhaps, follow games at cards or dice, possibly, a dance. Of the latter our young lady is extremely fond, and has been known, once or twice, when agreeable company was in the house, to commence dancing after dinner and to continue until supper, when, after a short respite, she began again. She has grown tired of the old carole, and now dotes upon those merry jigs imported from France. Later on, another meal is served, called the rere-supper or banquet, after which she may drink a glass of warmed ale or a cup of wine, if she be so inclined, and then retire for the night. Another day, in the proper season, she may go a-hawking, or ride on horseback, or hunt the stag, or shoot rabbits with bow and arrows, or witness bear-baiting, or some other such refined amusement.

A WISH.

O love, love, would I were thy taper slim,
Waxen and white, with a tall flower-like flame
Thy breath should make to tremble when I came
To light thee to thy fragrant chamber, dim
With lonely shadows; where thy hand should trim
My fire so pale, that for thee, gentle dame,
Consumes my life and wastes my mortal frame
With burning anguish, till in fire I swim.

Then would I gaze my fill, O lily fair,
Upon thy fairness and thy matchless grace,
And through the mist-wreath of thy cloudy hair
My rays should make a halo round thy face
Then would a coldness pass between thy lips,
And all my longing vanish in eclipse.

EVENING.

Now came still evening on, and twilight gray
Had in her sober livery all things clad
Silence accompanied; for beast and bird,
They to their grassy couch, these to their nests,
Were shunk; all but the wakeful nightingale;
She, all night long, her amorous descants sung;
Silence was pleased. Now glowed the firmament
With living sapphires; Hesperus that led
The starry host, rode brightest, till the moon,
Rising in clouded majesty, at length
Apparent queen, unveiled her peerless light,
And o'er the dark her silver mantle threw.

DONALDSON.

The Man who Proposes to Cross the Ocean in a Balloon.

Prof. Donaldson has been interviewed by a reporter of the Reading Eagle, with the following result:

Donaldson's first ascension was made in Reading last August, and since then he has visited the clouds twenty-four times in various parts of the South and West. He has lost several baloons; been bruised, scratched, and injured in many ways; has been dropped into the Atlantic and ducked in Lake Michigan; has been thrown against chimneys and landed in trees, has been lost, given up as dead, and found again; has put on his citizens dress while two and a half miles high; has bursted and cut his baloon over a mile from earth, has performed on the trapeze, for the benefit of an eagle, a mile above the clouds, and has won the distinction of being the most reckless and daring performing aeronaut in the known world. He was well pleased on meeting the Eagle representative and entered into conversation very readily. After giving the detailed accounts of his performances above mentioned the reporter inquired: "What is the most daring thing you do, Professor?" Donaldson replied: "Well, to my mind, I have done nothing daring or reckless. A little trick which is amusing, and which I intend to do, will be done in this manner: I always go up without a basket on the bare trapeze bar. In the act where I fall backward and catch myself by the toes I will have the bar arranged so that it breaks as I fall, allowing me to tumble some twelve feet toward the earth, when I shall be caught by a rope. I also have it to break and catch myself with my right hand. This will be done when I am a half mile high, and it will be well calculated to amuse the people.

Reporter. What would you call reckless performing?

Donaldson. I should like to anchor two balloons in the air about half mile high, walk a rope attached to both of them. That might be called reckless by nervous people. However, I dislike the business of frightening people. I shall hereafter pay more attention to scientific ballooning.

R. How about your proposed ocean trip?

D. I shall cross the Atlantic Ocean by balloon next summer, if I can satisfactorily arrange things by that time. I am positive it can be done, and I am determined to do it. During my limited experience as an aeronaut I have ascertained many things that render it conclusive to my mind that the voyage can be successfully accomplished. I shall construct three balloons, have them joined together, with boat, ballast, provisions, and all the necessary requirements, and thus equipped I shall start in a calm season and perform the journey in about two days and a half. I shall make a voyage first, however, from St. Louis to Boston.

R. How do you navigate the air?

D. That is one of the discoveries of aeronauting. It is an established fact that at a certain altitude, say two and a half miles, there is a current of wind blowing from west to east. I shall ascend to that current, and with it travel the 2,000 miles in about two days and a-half.

R. But is there not a possibility of failure?

D. None that I can discover. I shall feel above the ocean as I always feel above the land, just as secure as I feel at this moment sitting in this chair. Of course I shall have a basket attached to the balloon on the ocean voyage.

R. How high have you been? Professor?

D. My barometer has indicated over three miles. I ascend and perform on the bar in my performing clothes, and when out of sight, above the clouds, I put my citizen's clothes on while standing on the bar.

R. What is the ocean trip to cost?

D. About $5,000.

After giving the reporter a graphic description of the many phenomena? to be witnessed above the clouds, the lights and shadows, the true causes of rain and hail, and many other interesting subjects, a detailed account of which the crowded state of our columns will not admit, the interview closed. The aeronaut is in excellent health, and as the reporter left the Professor assured him that the Eagle, before long, could finish the balance of this article by recording the ocean voyage successfully accomplished.

Matrimonial Statistics.

Some curious facts are to be gleaned from the marriage statistics of various countries, as it shows by a recent article in Lippincott's Magazine. It is found that young men from fifteen to twenty years of age marry young women averaging two or three years older than themselves; but if they delay marriage until they are twenty to twenty-five years old, their spouses average a year younger than themselves; and thenceforward this difference steadily increases, till in extreme old age on the bridegroom's part it is apt to be enormous. The inclination of octogenarians to wed misses in their teens is an every day occurrence, but it is amusing to find in the love matches of boys that the statistics bear out the satires of Thackeray and Balzac. Again, the husbands of young women aged twenty and under average a little above twenty-five years, and the inequality of age diminishes thenceforward, till for women who have reached thirty the respective ages are equal; after thirty-five years, women, like men, marry those younger than themselves, the disproportion increasing with age, till at fifty-five it averages nine years.

IN strict observance of the will of Stephen Girard, no clergyman, known to be such, is allowed to visit the college of his endowment. A gentleman of a clerical cut as to appearance once presented his pass to the janitor. The latter taking him in from head to foot with one glance said: "I can not admit you, sir, you are a clergyman." "The devil I am," said the visitor. "You can pass," was the quiet reply.

The Hawaiian Kingdom.

Since the death of the late King of the Sandwich Islands without issue and without naming his successor, the country has become an object of curiosity and cupidity to many Americans at Washington and elsewhere afflicted with land grabbing proclivities. An American who formerly occupied an official position in Honolulu says:

The constitution of Hawaii provides that the succession to the monarchy shall be in the female line in preference to the male, and that the person with the best title to the throne is now the late King's half sister, Princess Ruth. The King is authorized to name as successor any member of the royal family, and if he fails to do this before his death, as was the case with the late King, the Parliament elects a new monarch, but cannot go outside the royal family in making a selection.

The form of Government is thoroughly Republican in spirit, the monarch being a little more than a figure head to represent the executive power. Formerly the signature of the King was not enough for the approval of laws passed by the Parliament, but there was an official whose function was to revise the action of both the King and Parliament, and who had to sign the laws after the King to give them validity. The last person who held this curious position was the King's sister Victoria. At her death the office was abolished. The system of Government is very closely assimilated to that of the United States, and one New York code is adopted for civil procedure in the courts. When Gen. E. McCook went out as our minister, during President Johnson's administration, most of the government offices were filled by French and English residents, but during McCook's stay the American influence became predominant, and has since remained so. About one-half of the entire foreign population are Americans, and they fill many important administrative and judicial positions.

The native islanders, called Kanakas, are intelligent, quick-witted people, and it is said that they can all read and write their own language. They are not industrious, and, although possessing fine physiques, they appear to be deficient in vitality, so that the race is steadily dying out. The population of the islanders, which is supto have once exceded 300,000 is now barely 60,000, of whom about 10,000 live in the town of Honolulu. The total surface of the islands is 60,000 square miles, but much of it is bare, volcanic rock, and the area susceptible of cultivation does not exceed 30,000 square miles, and this would never support a dense agricultural population, because the chief staples, sugar and coffee, can be profitably cultivated only upon large plantations.

As a strategic points for naval purposes, and as a commercial entrepot, the importance of the islands cannot be exaggerated. Any second or third rate naval power obtaining possession of these could dominate the commerce of the North Pacific.

Misplaced Confidence.

The case of Miss Shortwell, who was introduced to a "gentleman" by the "gentlemanly clerk" of a New York hotel, and and entrusted her new acquaintance with the care of her trunk, which contained bonds to the value of $25,000, and which she found on arrival at Chicago were missing, added to the fact that the bonds did not belong to her, but were placed in her care to be delivered to another person, adds to the catalogue of cases of "misplaced confidence" which are so often brought to the notice of the public through the press of the country. On this subject the Philadelphia Ledger truthfully remarks:

"To all country people visiting large cities—to all travelers thrown into promiscuous company in hotels or on railway trains—there is no safer rule than to be wary of the "plausible stangers' who make approaches in money matters. Listen to them, but trust them not—they're fooling you. If a stranger asks you to let him have ten dollars for five minutes, and offers, you a thousand dollar draft to hold as security, don't do it; you can buy a barrel full of such drafts at five cents a pound. If the "good fellow" you have just got acquainted with at the hotel or in the cars has a pressing bill to pay, but unfortunately, has nothing less than a hundred dollar note, and the man with the bill has no change—don't take any part in that operation either, even if the "good fellow hands you over a pocket-book full of hundred dollar notes as security. In all such cases remember that honest people never ask strangers or new acquantances to lend money, to exchange watches, to help them to pay bills or to do anything of that sort. Ninety-nine times in a hundred the man who does it is a knave, and as such beware of him. For the fate of the lady who carried $25,000 in bonds in her trunk, and then handed the trunk over to the care of a "gentleman" she had just been introduced to, most people will feel sorry, but they will, nevertheless, be of the opinion that she was so dreadfully verdant that she does not even read the newspapers."

The New Army Uniform.

The new army uniform, worn for the first time by the officers on New Year's day at the President's reception, attracted much attention. The Washington Star says:

It is very showy, and the plumes of the various branches of the service are designated by different colors. The coat is of dark blue cloth, double-breasted, with a skirt extending from one half to three-fourths of the distance between the hip and the knee. Staff officers wear pants of dark blue cloth without stripes; other officers wear light blue pants, with stripe of similar color to that of the facings of their respective arms, except for infantry officers, where the stripes is of dark blue.

Gen. Sherman wore two rows of buttons on the breast of his coat, placed on fours. He wore epaulettes, and his plume consisted of three white ostrich feathers. Other general and staff officers wore three black ostrich feathers, and regimental officers wore plumes of horse hair or cock's feathers of a color similar to the trimmings of their coats. General Sherman and the general and staff officers wore chapeaus; light artillery and cavalry officers, black felt hemlets with gold cords and tassels and gilt trimmings; others officers dark blue cloth hats. Generals Babcock and Dent were attired in full dress suits, and not in uniform, as heretofore.

A REPORTER on a Western paper thus rhapsodizes over a lecture recently delivered in his town: "Without a written word, for more than an hour, he piled up gems and gold, truth and beauty in radiant tiers. We thought of it at times as a majestic crystal, brilliant in its noble bulk, and radiating from innumerable lines, facts, philosophy, poetry, ethics and religion. Seldom does so good a mass of truth, so richly phrased and so luminously uttered, come within the reach of any audience,"

WHAT THE SPARROWS CHIRP.

I am only a little sparrow;
A bird of low degree;
My life is of little value,
But the dear Lord careth for me.

He gave me a coat of feathers,
It is very plain I know,
With never a speck of crimson,
For it was not made for show.

But it keeps me warm in winter,
And it shields me from the rain,
Were it bordered in gold and purple
Perhaps it would make me vain.

I have no barn or storehouse,
I neither sow nor reap;
God gives me a sparrow's fortune,
But never a seed to keep.

If my meal is sometimes scanty,
Close picking makes it sweet;
I have always enough to keep me,
And "Life is more than meat."

I know there are many sparrows;
All over the world we are found—
But our Heavenly Father knoweth
When one of us falls to the ground.

Though small, we are never forgotten;
Though weak, we are never afraid—
For we know that our dear Lord keepeth
The life of the creatures He made.

I fly through the thickest forest;
I light on many a spray;
I have no chart or compass,
But I never lose my way.

And I fold my wings at twilight,
Wherever I happen to be;
For the Father is always watching,
And no harm can come to me.

I am only a little sparrow,
A bird of low degree,
But I know the Father loves me—
Have you less faith than me?

Marriage in France.

(All the Year Round.)

To many of us there is something shocking in the business-like airs with which French people contract alliances; but, among the poorer population, at any rate, the calculation, foresight, deliberate preparation of a home, and arrangement of the means of supporting it, mean life-long comfort, each of the contracting parties having a due regulated share of the duties to perform. The only bit of extravagance is the wedding dinner, followed by a ball. In a couple of days the duties of life are taken up, and the wife is busy with her linen and her saucepans. Mr. Walker describes marriage among English farm laborers: "Women, brought up in ignorance of comfort, of course are careless about the means of providing for it. They are heedless how they marry, and, when married, never think of the duties of their situation. I recollect a young woman, the wife of a laborer in the country, once applying to me respecting some harsh treatment on the part of a shopkeeper, to whom she owed money. On investigating the case, I found that she regularly spent three shillings a week in sweet things, and that she held herself entitled to pass the first year after her marriage in complete idleness, a privilege, I discovered, by no means seldom claimed. Of course, the habits of the first year would become in a great measure the habits of after life, and the indulgence in sweet things would most likely be transferred in time to things less harmless."

When Celestine married her Antoine, who was a railway porter, she begged that she might return to my service for the few months she had to remain in Paris, before leaving for Italy, where her bridegroom had effected an engagement that would keep the pair in comfort. She pleaded that in this way she would not have to draw on her resources, all of which would be wanted for her installation in her new home. She was very proud, at the same time, to beg that my family would taste the wine of her husband's village, grown on the bit of land belonging to his family, in which he had a share. So the Paris railway porter was an infinitely small wine grower in his native place, and the desire of his life was to earn money in the "capital of the world," to carry back to the little property. In marriage he looked for a wife who would husband his resources, and, at the same time, add to them. I leave others to moralize and sentimentalize on the subject, I give the facts as they come under my eyes, and if I dwell upon them, it is because they appear to me to be very near the foundation of the difference there is between the domestic and social predicaments of the wage-earning classes of England and France. Celestine could turn every liard of the family income to the best account; could make a thoroughly good dinner out of the slightest and cheapest materials, could knit her husband's hose, and spin the flax for his linen while the pot-au-feu was bubbling within ear-shot, and having cultivated the habit of saving all her life, and being among saving people, could invest intelligently. Let the reader not run away with the idea that my old cook and the railway porter will ever become rich people. They are thinking only of their old days, and of a crust of bread to leave to their children. They will never move out of the class in which they were born. But the comforts of their degree they will command when they are old. They will grow their own wine and vegetables, rear their own pork and poultry, keep their own cow, and be able to give a *vin d'honneur* any day to the friend who may pass their way. And Celestine's is the everyday marriage of the French working classes.

FATE OF AN INDIAN BELLE.

Stoned to Death and Burned to Ashes.

(From the Winnemucca (Nev.) Reg ster, Dec. 21.)

News was brought to town last Monday by Thomas Lawson that the Indians had burned a young squaw aged about 16, and well known in Winnemucca as Jennie. The girl had lived for some time in the family of Alexander Wise of this place and was quite good looking and intelligent; but owing to some misconduct Mr. Wise turned her away last summer. We have had a conversation with Sarah Winnemucca, the Piute Queen, regarding the matter, and found the report of Lawson's too true. Sarah and most of the Indians are very indignant over the matter, and probably the murderers will share the same fate as their victim by the hands of their own people. Sarah told us that Jennie had many admirers among her own race, and one old buck claimed her as his wife; but Jennie would have nothing to do with him, whereupon the brave gave her a severe beating. Sarah then went to the Indian and told him that Jennie did not like him and that he must leave her alone hereafter, which he did, but threatened to kill her. Whether he had a hand in her murder Sarah did not know. After she had been turned away by Mr. Wise, another young Indian, known as Indian Bill, offered to take her as his second wife, and Jennie went with him. This seemed to have enraged a number of young braves who were her ardent admirers. The direct cause of her murder Sarah had not positively found out; but beleived it was occasioned by the bad stories told about her, and the jealousy of Indian Bill's other wife. At any rate Indian Bill and his first wife took her down the Humboldt river some distance below Winnemucca stoned her to death and afterwards burned her body to ashes. Mr. Lawson saw the body while burning, and recognized it as being the body of Jennie. Sarah told us that she believed that the Indians would take the matter into their own hands and burn her murderers; and said that Jennie's uncle had determined on revenge, and had purchased a pistol or gun with which to kill Bill and his wife. She did not think that any other Indians were present at, or knew of the murder at the time it was committed.

VARIETIES.

A FEW days ago a letter was found in an up town lamp post box, directed in a juvenile hand to "Mister Santer Klos."

A SAN FRANCISCO paper remarks that all the unconvicted criminals in California are now clamoring for a Fair trial.

OLD LADY—"I see you recover umbrellas' Shopman—"Yes m'm, lots of 'em'" Old lady—" I want the one I lost last Monday."

THE following reminder has just been placed on a tomb in Montmartre: "Oh, my dear Henry, come and rejoin me as soon as conveniently possible."

THE New York Commercial Advertiser says "the Tombs is the place where all our most pronounced lunatics are sent until cured by the verdict of a jury."

A WIFE in New Albany, Ind., made her husband a Christmas, present of his store bills all receipted. That seems to have been a favorite gift with wives over that country—all but the receipt.

THE Great Eastern Circus was lately sold at Selma, Ala. The elephant was bought for $10,000. Six bay horses brought $3,400. The den containing the lioness and cubs, $6,085. The Bengal tiger and leopards, $,6000. The buffaloes, $400 each. The ring horses sold at from $500 to $1,000 each.

A DIVORCE has recently been granted to a Hindostanee woman for the singular reason that her husband unintentionally exercised over her such an overpowering mesmeric influence, that whenever she was in his presence she immediately fell into a sleep, from which there was no waking her.

SONS of the nobility are allowed to wear gold tassels to their square-topped "Morton boards" caps, but it is stated that Prince Leopold, who has just entered Oxford, disdains to use this privilege, and wears a black silk tassel, like a commoner.

A member of a military company in Meriden, Conn., objected to a twenty-five cent fine imposed on him by the company, and took the matter into the courts. The judge sustained the right of the company to impose and collect fines from members who have been guilty of some breach of discipline.

"COMPARISONS are ODIOUS."—Mrs. G.—"I really must give Cook warning, Charles. She does use such very bad words!"

Mr. G.—"really, dear! What sort of words are they?"

Mr. G.—"Oh, well—the same as you use!"

AN actress in Memphis, Tenn., has sued for a divorce on account of the jealousy and disagreeable nature of her husband. The husband, who is also a member of the same theatrical company, thought his wife was too "realistic" when playing lover's parts, and hence his jealousy.

MANY heart-broken emigrants arrived in New York on the last of December, from Bremen, in the bark Columbus. Sickness broke out shortly after the vessel sailed, and before New York was reached twenty children and two adults had been buried at sea. The Columbus is a small vessel, and this number, in proportion to the number of emigrants on board, is very large.

THERE is something new in railroad brakes. The London Times describes one used in Bauaria which has important qualities. The engine driver and the guards are provided with a bell-rope, which, on being pulled, "applies the brakes to the engine and tender and front and rear brake-vans and carriages, stopping the train in about 18 to 20 seconds, without any unpleasant jerk, and even without the driver shutting off steam."

THE late Baron James de Rothschild, in his last moments, expressed a desire o devote the interest of one million of francs to the foundation of a charity in aid of indigent families of Paris, without distinction of religion, for the payment of their rents. The heirs of the deceased, with a view of not delaying the execution of their father's intentions, having just placed the revenue in question at the disposal of the Bureaux de Bienfaisance, in Paris. It is well known that the baron in his lifetime was in the habit of putting large supplies of bread, coal and money at the disposal of the poor.

THE Poughkeepsie Eagle tells this story: One night last week a Hudson River Railroad engineer, while going north with his train at lightning speed, suddenly observed a man on the track. He blew his whistle several times as a signal for danger, but he didn't move. In vain he endeavored to stop the train; it was too late. The engine struck the man with full force, completely anihilating him. The man was made of snow, and was placed on the track by a joker. An attempt had previously been made to play the same trick on another engineer, but he detected the cheat by the whiteness of the effigy. The last one, however, after being placed on the track, was blackened with soot from a locomotive smoke stack

HARRY SMITH, about 16 years of age, at Harrisburg, Pa., on Saturday last, whilst engaged in cleaning off snow from the roof of the capitol building, and standing at the bottom of the gutter, an avalanche of snow came down, shoving him down over the slate roof, some twenty-five feet to the gutter on the verge of the wall, where fortunately he was held by his clothing, his legs hanging over the roof. The distance from this point to the icy pavement below was at least sixty-five feet. A rope was procured, and after the lad had been suspended for half an hour, he was rescued, chilled through and through, and almost insensible. By means of stimulants, rubbing, &c., he was finally restored, and remarked that he thought it was "all up with him," and expected to be dashed to pieces.

THE birthday of the Crown Princess of Russia was celebrated at the Grand Opera, Moscow, by a benefit to Mlle. Patti. Before the performance commenced all the Russian and Italian artists, including Mlle. Patti, came forward in full dress to sing the Russian Hymn, which was vociferiously encored. The heroine of the evening then appeared as Amina, in "La Somnambula," her entrance being the signal for a perfect ovation. A *corbellie* of flowers, containing a casket, in which was a gold circlet, ornamented with a star of diamonds, was presented to her, and the jewel placed upon her head. From the clouds appeared to fall showers of boquets and other presents, the stage being literally covered. The finale was redemanded, and during the performance the popular prima donna had to return nearly a hundred times to bow her acknowledgments. The night's receipts which fell to Mlle. Patti's share amounted to over $6000.

Weekly Post.

JAS. P. BARR.....WM. SCHOYER.
JOS. S. LARK.....E. A. MYERS.

JAMES P. BARR & CO.,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS,
145 Wood Street, Corner Virgin Alley.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, Jan. 11 1873

THE lobbyists are swarming in Washington. A correspondent has detected thirteen organized sets, whose plans involve an expenditure of $229,000,000.

EVERY vote recorded against opening the doors of the Credit Mobilier Investigation was cast by a Radical, and of course every Democrat present voted in favor of the proposition.

BEN BUTLER, who is a member of the House Judiciary Committee, has not yet made up his mind that GRANT's pay should be increased. He thinks that the President is now saving money out of his salary.

THE N. Y. *Independent* says: "We condemn Judge DURELL as a gross usurper, and have strong doubts whether the President was required by the duties of his office to support the usurpation." The *Independent* deserves to be suppressed. Where's GRANT's drunken judge?

THERE will be introduced a bill, towards the close of the session of the Legislature in this State, to incorporate the balance of Allegheny county into the City of Pittsburgh. She will then rank among the first cities of the country.

REPORTS from Washington state that Senator SUMNER for two weeks has slept only by the use of opiate injections under the skin. It is stated that he must soon retire from the Senate never to come back, and he has himself asked Mr. WILSON to state that his health will keep him out of his seat for some time.

JANUARY 31st, inst., is the last day for filing claims for additional bounty under the act of July 1866, giving $100 to any soldier who enlisted in the army after the 19th day of April 1862, for a period of not less than three years, and received his honorable discharge, or $50 for two years' enlistment after April 14, 1861. Soldiers entitled to the bounty and who have not attended to the filing of their claims should make a note of the fact.

IT is not generally understood that flouring mills are exceedingly liable to destruction from fire. Dr. MCADAMS, a learned member of the Royal Scottish Society, has stated that the chemical component parts of wheat and other grain are remarkably combustible, and consume with much more rapidity when diffused through the air. If flower i showered through a sieve above a flame it burns with explosive rapidity. When burned, the flour is changed into gases. He mentions an instance in which a spider's web stopped "the feed," and led to a violent explosion. Remembering this fact it may be of great use to millers, by rendering them cautious in the use of fire or lights in their mills.

WE cannot say that we regret the conviction of Mr. TAYLOR, city editor of the Philadelphia *Press* for libel, since it has been the means of awakening the Press throughout the State to the workings of our infamous libel law. Some few years ago when THE POST called for a change in the statute, some of our valued cotemporaries thought it good enough, and didn't want any change. We are pleased to find that their eyes too, have been opened and that they have joined in the cry that is now ringing from the Delaware to the Ohio for justice and right. THE POST has gone through the mill—it has been robbed by shysters—it discovered and felt the injustice of an outrageous enactment, and it glories now that a case has been presented which promises to bring about the reform which it has so strenously advocated.

As considerable expense has been incurred by Mr. TAYLOR, we suggest that the Press of the State should make it good to him. Who seconds the proposition?

GONE AWAY.

Is it possible brother BRIGHAM, of the *Commercial*, has taken unceremonious leave, and like the Arab "folded his tent and silently stole away" to the orange groves of Florida, without one word at parting? No sweet good-bye to the many warm friends made during the last decade of years, who watched and waited with him during the perilous years of the war, and rejoiced with him when the angel of peace hovered over us again. It must be that his sensitive nature shrank from the scene which must have ensued upon a public announcement of his departure, he could not bear to utter that saddest of all words, farewell. We never suspected this quality in our much cherished friend, but it must be so. He never meant to show any disrespect towards a community in which he made his fortune and repaired his reputation. We live in the hope he will either write a farewell message, or send a lock of his hair to be placed in a gift frame in the *Commercial* office.

THE INDIAN QUESTION.

The Indian question is more complicated and troublesome than is generally imagined; although, if we would accept the dictum of some intelligent men, it is quite easy of settlement in two ways. One of these ways is, to send out government troops and "punish" them, as the expression is; or as some advise, annihilate them. Either of these is easily said, the thing is to carry either of these methods out practically. The other way is to feed them; and the thing is to carry this out practically.

Both methods, hitherto, have conspicuously failed. Long experience has proved the necessity of troops stationed along our moving frontiers in Camps and Forts for protection of our moving population. No one desires this movement of our people and the consequent progress of civilization, to be arrested, and without such military outposts it surely would be arrested. It is one thing however to protect our frontier settlements, but quite another thing to go out to fight Indians.

To feed Indians, the first necessity is a body of troops as a base whence the civil or peaceful mission of feeding may with safety proceed. It will not work well to depend wholly upon peace apostles. This the best friends of the Indians now understand.

The *theory* of feeding rather than fighting Indians, is sound, but the practice is very lame.

The theory of evangelizing the Indians may be good, but the practical results thus far have been puerile.

The theory of teaching the Indians, and of training them into civilized ways, may be all right, but the number of our interior border Indians who have been thus trained is quite insiguificant.

Congress and our government may have acted in good faith, and certainly very liberal appropriations have been made. The Indian department, and the Indian Commissioners, the latter being for the most part gentlemen of the highest Christian standing, have exerted themselves in the most commendable manner to maintain peace between the Indians and the whites.

The difficulties in the way of accomplishing the very desirable consummation of peaceful relations between our border citizens and the Indians are inherent; arising from the very different nature, education and habits of the two classes. If we look for civilized action, such as our better class of whites are accustomed to, the older civilization of our country, we will not find it either in the Indian or among the border whites, as a rule. It is certainly unfair to hold Indians amenable to our laws, concerning which they know nothing; especially when our border whites, too many of them, have to be treated to Lynch law to hold them under reasonable restraint.

The army, Congress, the President, the Indian Bureau, Indian Commissioners, and many good citizens, have the best intentions, and millions are annually appropriated; yet the whole beneficently designed scheme appears to be annually frustrated, from some cause; the Indians are kept in a restless, dissatisfied spirit, the border whites are discontended; and every now and then the country is excited by exaggerated accounts of Indian raids, and border ruffianisms.

These millions which have been paid out and which are being expended by our government, what becomes of them? What proportion ever reaches the Indian so as to benefit him? Ten per cent? No, not half of ten per cent. The whole affair, in the main, thus far, has been a gigantic humbug. Contractors, transporters, government agents, superintendents, and their attaches, intervene between the Treasury at Washington and the Indian, and it is the interest and advantage of all these parties to have large appropriations, to make it appear that they had a great many Indians to feed, and to be as economical as possible in their actual outlay upon the Indian. We say that this is to their interest and pecuniary advantage; but no man ever saw a donkey die, and no man ever saw an Indian agent cheating an Indian. Provisions and clothes &c., promised to Indians, say in 1870, for example, have been known to be frozen up or embargoed, somewhere, in the fall of 1871, and some Indians still hanging around looking for the promised things. The promise and the performance are lamentably different.

Fabulous numbers of Indians are reported as existing, but one must go to the shades of Hades to find them. They appear—on paper, and the money, also paper, dipappears somehow. The "Indian farming" is done chiefly by paid white laborers, and the Indian beef is disposed of in some mysterious manner, without fattening the Indian.

The school teachers are always ready, or nearly ready, to teach the Indian young idea how to shoot, but you do not find them taught. The older Indians are going to be practical Christians, but they yet lack a little something; although they may have an inkling, like some of their border white neighbors.

Meanwhile the money, by millions, goes out, seeking and finding parties to devour it, without our teaching the Indians.

What is the remedy to all this? Our answer is "honesty." There is no other. If you can find an honest Congress, honest Indian agents, honest contractors, honest transporters, honest employees, you may succeed in getting a reasonable per centage of the annual appropriations actually applied to benefit the Indian; not otherwise.

The misfortune is that the Indians themselves have been taught to have a false idea of the people of the United States; and yet it is the only one they could have, for they derive their only opinion of our people from the agents and attaches with whom they come in contact. Even when agents may sometimes promise them in good faith, the delivery of goods at a given period, circumstances beyond their control occur to prevent their delivery; and what the Indians actually meets with is a system of promises unfulfilled, subterfuges, and often worse. This is the Christian teaching he gets, and yet we find persons unreasonable enough to demand from these untutored beings all the cardinal virtues which exist only in name among ourselves. Yet this Indian agency demoralization is only on a par with the general demoralization, which, inaugurated and confirmed by the Radical party, has ramified every department of our suffering country.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

This annual contribution to the political literature of the day has been read to the legislature, and we furnish our readers with some extracts from it.

It will be observed that the Governor agrees with our neighbor of the *Leader* in his views of compulsory education and vaccination—ignorance and smallpox being regared as the prevailing evils in Pennsylvania. It appears that the compulsory education idea has been imported from Norway, Sweden, and Prussia; and the theory of compulsory vaccination from the Rules and Regulations of the United States Army. The Governor, somewhat more cautious than our neighbor, doubts the power of the legislature under our existing Constitution, and invokes the aid of the Constitutional Convention to clothe that body with authority to separate children from the care of the parent, and to choose for them the teachers upon whose lessons they may attend. As regards the compulsory vaccination scheme it is not observed that any constitutional scruples are entertained.

The people will observe here the evidences of the tendencies of the present day: Instead of being—as we have been so frequently told by those in high places—pioneers in all the ways of government, we are to draw our inspiration from the practices of European absolute governments as regards the educational system of the State; and as concerns the general health the no less absolute rule of the regular army is invoked for our example.

Surely the old proverb that an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure, is just as true in regard to fevers as to small-pox—in regard to vice as to ignorance. Physicians will tell you that a certain style of living as regards food, dwelling, and clothing, will produce the one; and moralists will tell you that certain other things will produce the other. If the government meddles forcibly in the one case is it not fair to anticipate its interference in the other? If it undertakes to compel us to send our children to one particular school, why not to one particular church? If it takes charge of our physical health, will it not logically follow that it must prescribe the kind of food we shall eat, the cut of our clothes, and the dimensions of our houses?

For our own part, we are very decidedly of opinion that the less it meddles with the people the better for all concerned. The people of this State scarcely require a Freedman's Bureau arrangement to take care of them; besides, there are so many things within the undoubted sphere of the State government requiring attention, that these outside arrangements had better be let alone until the inside duties have been more perfectly performed.

The Governor's recommendation to repeal the tax on loans and on corporations, is wise and well-timed as well as of great importance. The wisdom of taxing property in duplicate—once as real estate and again as stock—was always questionable, and the sooner it is abandoned the better for the interests of the State. The tendency of such taxation has been to drive capital beyond our borders, and deprive us of the benefits derived from its active use in business enterprizes located here.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

The *Commercial* of yesterday partly adopts our suggestion of how to show a decrease, instead of an increase in the December debt statement and talks about the $3,000,000 "not included in said statement." As the Treasury Department is sadly in need of a book-keeper we suggest the genius of the *Commercial* for that position. He can show a decrease in the debt by adding cash which he expects to receive to that on hand, notwithstanding the entire amount he estimates may have already been stolen from the Government; or, in his own business, he may demonstrate that the *Commercial* is making cords of money by estimating all the charges on its books, accounts not yet due, and accounts that he never can collect, as cash on hand, and throwing it all in a monthly statement. This is the dodge attempted by the organs to make their readers believe that the increase of nearly two millions in the public debt in one month, and the very first month after GRANT's re-election, is all right.

Why not estimate the receipts for the next one hundred years, issue a monthly statement and show at once that before GRANT is inaugurated for a second term, he has wiped out our entire national debt? It would be just as easy as misrepresenting the December figures and those three millions. Let this be done by all means.

And after this is accomplished, explanations in regard to the discrepancies between the books of BOUTWELL and SPINNER will be in order, about which at present, the organs keep remarkably shy.

Gov. Geary's Message.

From the message we take the following in regard to the financial condition of the Commonwealth and a recommendation for the repeal of certain taxes upon corporations, which are about the only matters treated therein of general interest.

FINANCES.

The credit of the State remains unquestioned abroad, because her public faith has been inviolably maintained at home. The following condensed statement of the receipts, expenditures and indebtedness of the Commonwealth is respectfully submitted.

RECEIPTS.

Balance in Treasury November 30 1871	$1,478,808 59
Ordinary receipts during the fiscal year ending November 30, 1872	7,148,637 45
Total in Treasury during year ending Nov. 30, 1873	$8,625,446 04

DISBURSEMENTS.

Ordinary expenses paid during year ending November 30, '72	$2,999,631 55
Loans, &c., redeemed	2,476,326,00
Interest on loans paid	1,706 032 88
Total disbursements	$ 7,142,990 43

PUBLIC DEBT.

The public debt on Nov. 30, 1871, was	$28,960,071 73	
Add Chambersburg certificates	209,748 91	
Add Agricultural College Land scrip fund, held in trust, as per act approved April 3, 1872	500,000 00	
		$29,779,820 64
Deduct amount paid by Commissioners of the Sinking Fund during the year ending Nov. 30, 1872		76,326 00
Public debt Nov. 30 1872		$27,303,494 64
Ded ct assets in Sinking Fund	$9,300,000 00	
And cash balance in Treasury	1,482,4 5 61	
Amount of assets and cash		$10,782,455 61
Balance of public debt unprovided for		$16,521 039 03

Which can be extinguished in ten years by the annual payment of $1,600,000.

During the last six years payments on the debt have been made as follows:

Amount paid in 1867		$1 794,644 50
Do.	1868	2,044,836 64
Do.	1869	972,486 18
Do.	1870	1,702,579 05
Do.	1871	2,131,300 17
Do.	1872	2,476,3 6 00
Total payments		$10,992,662 54

Being a little over *twenty-nine per cent.* on the debt due December 1, 1869, which was then $37,704,499 77.

TAX REPEAL

Heretofore on several occasions I have invited the attention of the Legislature to the importance of adopting a more liberal policy towards those citizens who are engaged in industrial enterprises which employ a large number of working-men, and tend to develop the resources of the Commonwealth. Involving great risks, and requiring for their successful conduct a large amount of capital, these operations have been, in the main, conducted by means of associations, organized under the general laws which regulate the incorporation of manufacturing, mining, and improvement companies. These laws, while they resemble in their principal features the liberal systems in force in other States, fail in their ostensible purpose of encouraging manufacturing industry, because the privileges they grant are enormously burdened with taxation.

This may be illustrated, by supposing the case of twenty persons, who each subscribe five thousand dollars to the stock of a company organized for the purpose of producing oil, or mining ore or coal, or manufacturing cotton or woolen goods, iron or steel, or any other commodity. The fund thus created must be expended in lands, buildings and permanent improvements, *which are taxable for all purposes to the same extent as if they were owned by an individual operator.* In addition to this the company must pay a *bonus of one-fourth of one per cent. to the Commonwealth upon its stock amounting to the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars.* It is thereafter liable to an annual tax upon its capital stock at the rate of *one-half mill for each one per cent. of dividends made or declared.* In case of no dividends having been made or declared, *then three mills upon the appraised value of stock.* Also, *a tax of three per cent. upon the entire amount of net earnings or income.* Also, *a tax of three per cent. on all interest paid to bondholders and other creditors.* (For all these taxes, see act of May 1, 1868.)

An individual, wealthy enough to furnish a hundred thousand dollars in similar business, would be wholly free from these exactions. The State imposes none of these burdens upon him. It does not keep an espionage upon his business, or demand from him sworn statements of his annual profits. It discriminates in his favor against the association of small capitalists which it professes to encourage. And without sharing in any of the stockholder's risks, it makes itself a partner in their profits and follows them with a grasping hand, and a never-ceasing official vigilance of an inquisitorial character over their affairs.

Such conditions are unknown to the laws of New England, New York and other rival manufacturing States, which, without exception, carefully prohibit duplicating of taxes upon their own industry. Stock in manufacturing companies is generally taxed by them at its value, like other personal property, but first the value of all real estate represented by the stock is deducted, and made taxable like the property of other individuals in the region where the lands are located. It is by such liberal provisions that these States have fostered their industries and maintained a monopoly of capital and supremacy in manufactures.

The western and southern States, for many years our customers, are beginning to be our rivals; and desiring to draw to themselves the benefits flowing from diversified industry, they are enacting the most liberal laws for the encouragement of corporate and individual efforts to establish manufactories; and in addition to this, towns and cities are giving large subsidies to secure the erection of mills and factories within their limits. Notwithstanding the discovery of large bodies of coal in the western States, and their close proximity to vast masses of pure ores, Pennsylvania would still possess at least equal, if not superior, attractions for the investment of capital, were it not for her oppressive tax laws; all of which have a tendency to drive capital beyond her borders to seek locations less burdened for their investments.

Nothing but very strong necessity could justify such a variety of taxes upon the same thing. And if any justification ever existed, I believe it to exist no longer. The time has come when, with proper diligence in collecting and economy in expenditures, the State can well afford a reduction of taxation; and legislation in that direction should be such as to relieve the undue burdens of taxation from every form of productive industry. I would, therefore, recommend that the enrollment tax upon private acts chartering industrial companies, and the bonus upon stock of such companies when organized under general laws, be considered a full equivalent to the commonwealth for privileges of a charter; and that all State taxes upon capital stock, net earnings and dividends of manufacturing, mining and improvement companies, and all co-operative associations, be repealed. This reduction will amount to $549, 554 23—the sum collected last year. I also recommend the repeal of that source of revenue known in the Auditor General's report as "Taxes on Loans," which amount to $492,407 28.

It is confidently believed that with these proposed reductions, which amount to $1,041,961 51, the State can still pay all her current expenses, the interest on the public debt, and make an annual reduction of at least one million five hundred thousand dollars upon the principal.

THE N. Y. *Evening Post* pays the following compliment to that sterling Democrat SAMUEL J. TILDEN.

Especial honor is due to Mr. Tilden that he did what is not generally known to the public—went into the last legislature not to advance his own fame or political fortune, but, giving up a private professional business worth from $30,000 to $40,000 a year, devoted his entire time, with rare ability and the utmost pertinacity, to the single work of securing the impeachment and trial of a corrupt judiciary. In the preliminaries and method of that great work, he gave all his mental and moral strength, matching and folling, in its whole progress, the cunning devices of a desperate faction. The final verdict and its moral effect were an immense gain to the jurisprudence of the country, and will thus ever be quoted throughout the civilized world.

THE *World* gives the official vote by States and arrives at the following:

The conclusions to be drawn from this analysis of the popular vote cast in November, 1872, are as follows:

1. Over half a million of Democrats declined to vote for Mr. Greeley.

2. Five millions one hundred thousand of the legal voters of the United States did not indorse President Grant at the polls, being a majority (active and passive) against him of 1,500,000.

3. President Grant carried but one State, Vermont, by a majority of the whole number of legal voters.

4. The late election went by default, Grant receiving a majority of the electoral vote because there was no candidate in the field upon whom the opposition were satisfied to unite.

IT has been the boastful pride of Iowa, as a Republican State, that her taxes were small and her debt nothing, But the Burlington *Gazette* says:

Iowa pays interest upon near half a million dollars. Besides this, her warrants are beginning to be hawked about the State. And, on top of this, her State Treasurer has proved to be a defaulter to the tune of between thirty and fifty thousand. She is running in the channel of all Radicalism.

THE Chicago *Evening Post* (Adm.) says of the State Apportionment bill, recently passed by the votes of the Republican members of the Indiana Legislature, that it "is an act of gross partisan stupidity, no less discreditable to the intelligence of its makers than to their integrity as public legislators."

FROUDE's English friends are berating him as soundly for coming here, as his Irish friends are berating him for having come. The poor historian has no peace of his life.

History Repeats Itself—Old Rome and Modern Louisiana.

On the day that Durell overturned the State Government of Louisiana, the New Orleans *Times* published this significant extract from Macauley's ballad of Virginius in the days of Rome.

Ho! Smithies at the anvil! Ho! toilers at the spade!
Ho! workers in the busy hives that throng the mart's of trade!
Let hammers drop and trowels rust, the restless pen fling down;
A State is dying, comrades, by tyrants overthrown

With threatening bayonets at her throat; with fetters on her hands;
Lo, by her side, triumphant, a new-born Jeff reys stands!
While howling fiends applaud him, and e'en the shuddering air
Grows sick with pitying anguish at her children's dread despair.

Come not with crests uplifted, eyes flashing glory's blaze—
Souls lit with Freedom's ardor, as in those olden days—
When from her war-scarred bosom went forth her countless sons
To speak their adoration through the thunder of their guns.

Bear ye no flaunting banners, no laurels on your brow.
No memories all golden—they're best forgotten now;
But like dumb, driven cattle, which feed the driver's goad,
With lowered heads and altered steps, take up the funeral road!

Now called to mourn, not to murmur, at Freedom's bloody bier,
Where glory's blaze fades into night at touch of sorrow's tear,
To kiss the yoke that binds you, the cruel rod that smites,
To yield to despot keeping a people's dearest rights

The sacred dust of liberty lies pulseless at your feet,
'Tis fit around the mangled for her children all should meet;
Ask Heaven to awaken hope and with some pitying word
Reanimate the holy dead, like Lazarus restored.

Throughout the South, throughout the North, throughout the teeming West,
That still small voice will stir the blood, nor let the pulses rest,
Till, in her might, the dead, alive, all armed again shall rise,
To drive the scourges from our land, as sunshine clears the skies.

Ho! smithies at the anvil! Ho! toilers at the spade!
Ho! workers at the busy hives that throng the marts of trade!
Let hammers drop, and trowels rust, the restless pen fling down;
A state is dying, comrades, by tyrants overthrown.

Moral Suasion.

LOUISIANA.

Pinchback Interviewed—What He Thinks of the Situation.

NEW ORLEANS, January 6.—The *Picayune* has the following:

Our reporter this morning visited Mechanic's Institute, which he found guarded at the doorway by about five soldiers and police. In the ante-chamber were assembled about thirty policemen, all colored, from the Fourth and Fifth precincts, under Captain Rey. Pinchback was in his private office, and made the following statement:

Upon being asked what he thought of the present situation, he replied: I think it is exactly what I said it would be some months ago. It is the arraying of the white element against the black, and as long as this state of affairs exists, you cannot have peace. I have always labored to bring about peace between the two races, but as long as there is the least difficulty, or the intimidating of the one, there is a terrible outcry against the colored race, and, therefore, you force them, as it were, into the Republican party. I propose to live here in this State if I can, and so do a great many black men; and we desire peace and quiet. But as soon as a lot of white carpet-baggers come here, and kick up a row, you at once blame the negro. I tell you, as I have told the people before, show the black man that you will be his friend and he will come with you and be your steadfast friend.

Reporter—But, Mr. Pinchback, you see we claim that you have overthrown our legal government, and now attempt to defraud us of our rights.

Pinchback—Well in that you see I am doing nothing more than you are attempting to do. I am helping to perpetuate my party. If you were inside and I out, you would not let me in if you could help it; and, besides, suppose I was to submit to your party, how do I know but that I might be hung at once?

Reporter—If you do not admit, then, our rights what action will you take in regard to our legislature?

Pinchback—I will positively let them alone as long as they do not attempt to execute to[illegible]laws against, or interfere with, the legal government. They will be allowed to meet, to make laws and inaugurate anybody they please. They can do so peaceably, and they will not be interfered with.

A Fair Proposition.

After this our reporter was returning, when he was called back by Pinchback, who stated that as he was going to the United States Senate, probably, he desired to go there as the friend of the people and not their enemy. He also said that the programme of the National Government had been arranged, and would not allow of interference, until the matter was placed before some proper tribunal, and let this matter be before the people of the United States in a peaceable light. Do not have any difficulty, but keep quiet and I, for one, am willing to have it placed before any investigating tribunal that may set here, in Washington or elsewhere.

Gen. Emory Ordered to Sustain the Pinchback Government.

The *Times* has the following:

In reply to a question Gen. Emory said that he had received orders to sustain the Pinchback Government as the *de facto* Government of the State. Should a body of citizens meet claiming to be the Legislature in opposition to the Pinchback Government and proceed to inaugurate measures to transmit and interfere with that Government, it would be a violation of the State law just passed, and they would be stopped by somebody.

The inference drawn by the *Times*, representative from Gen. Emorys words was that the present Legislature were not allowed to proceed with any of the usual functions of such a body. Gen. Emory was emphatic in his determination to preserve the public peace at all hazards.

A Caucus of the People's Legislature.

A caucus of the House of Representatives of the People's Legislature was held this afternoon. Fifty-seven members were present. The Clerk of the House proceeded to City Hall and removed his records. It was agreed in caucus that they would assemble at twelve o'clock M. at Odd Fellows' Hall.

At the armory in Davidson's Court, on Carondolet street, at eleven o'clock this morning.

A Strong Force of Metropolitan Police

was on duty, General Badger being present to inspect them. In the second Court four brass guns of the late regiment of artillery were drawn up in charge of gunners and with horses in harness at hand. In the first Court a detachment of policemen were busy packing the caissons with ammunition. The entrance to the armory continued closed and under guard.

An Immense Outpouring of the Citizens—The Moral Power of "the People."

Shortly before twelve o'clock the members of the People's Legislature commenced assembling at the Odd Fellows' Hall entrance, and the stairs were at once crowded by an immense concourse of people. The multitude extended from Poidras street to the south, on both sides of the street and through the square to the steps of the City Hall.

In the course of a very few minutes eight or ten thousand people had arrived. None manifested any great excitement, and there was no disturbance whatever. Great patience was exhibited by the multitude and little or no conversation was to be heard. The general understanding is that the people assembled will wait quietly until the Legislature meets. In case the meeting is not interfered with by Pinchback, a quiet dispersion will ensue. But in the event of any effort to disperse the representatives of the people the citizens will form for their protection and move against any force but the military of the United States.

The mass in the square fills the central passage from the gate to the base of the Franklin statue and both sides in the shape of a wedge, in whose faces the sun's rays shone, the mass being as animated and full of motion as an ant hill. The street cars cannot pass the front of City Hall without much leg pulling, for the street is filled in the square.

A Human Wall

is standing on the iron fence, and the only vacant spaces within are the inside passages right and left.

A Good-Humored Multitude.

11:30 A. M.—At this moment the American flag is hung out from Odd Fellows Hall. The crowd make a rush toward the hall from every direction pell mell. A cry is raised, "they are going into Odd Fellows Hall." The crowd is in the greatest good humor.

12 o'clock, M.—A body of men can be seen going up stairs through the iron teway of the hall, unattended. Just as the clock strikes twelve a voice from the gallery announces: "The Legislature is in

session." The stairway is very soon jammed with spectators.

The House Called to Order.

The House was called to order at twelve o'clock, occupying the main hall in the Odd Fellows Building. Mr G. P. Shepherd then proceeded to the calling of the roll, when forty-seven members answered to their names.

A Deputy U. S. Marshal Politely Show the Door.

Captain Cain, who was about to force himself past the Sergeant-at-arms by showing a badge of the United States Marshal was told politely to retire, but, refusing, he was ejected. Mr. Finney, of Orleans moved that the hall be open to as many spectators as could fill it without crowding.

Mr. Schobarie, of New Orleans, moved that the Sergeant-at-arms be instructed to notify absent members that this body is in session. Carried.

Curiosity Spiced with Good Feeling.

12:15 P. M.—The crowd filling the streets in front of the hall do not allow the street cars to pass. There are rushes made to secure available positions, and the unoccupied house standing near the hall is filled by men who reappear on its three front galleries.

At half past twelve o'clock a majority of the business houses on Poidras, Magazine, Tchoupioutas and Camp streets had closed, and both proprietors and their employees were thronging to the square. Not the slightest evidence of turbulance was to be observed, and good feeling seemed everywhere to prevail.

Moral Suasion.

LATER—The citizens' meeting to-day is regarded as the greatest ever held here. There was no speaking. No action whatever was taken. The object was solely to give moral support, by their presence, to the People's Legislature. From noon until three o'clock there were from five to ten thousand present. The streets leading to Lafayette Square were crowded with persons going and coming. It is estimated that from twenty to thirty thousand participated in the demonstration during the day.

There being no quorum in either House both adjourned until noon to morrow.

No interest was manifested regarding the Kellogg Legislature, which met as usual but adjourned early.

The Committee of Two Hundred have supplied money to maintain the People's Legislature.

Grant Fears to Interfere with Free Speech.

WASHINGTON, January 6.—The following telegram was sent to New Orleans by the Louisiana Sub-Committee: The President has telegraphed General Emory not to permit interference with the peaceable meeting of our Legislature. Matters will be held in abeyance until a judicial investigation shall be had. We counsel great moderation. Signed—T. H. Kennedy, E. B. Wheelock, Walker Pearn, P. M. Taber and A. C. Janin.

The Legislature De Facto and De Jure

The following telegram was received to-day:

NEW ORLEANS, January 6, 1873.

To J. H. Kennedy, Vice President of the Louisiana Committee, Washington:—

To-day, promptly at 12 oclock, the members of the Legislature met in Odd Fellows' Hall. There were twenty thousand citizens present, occupying Lafayette square and the streets leading to the Hall. Every person was quiet and peaceable, but firm and determined. The citizens have placed at the disposal of the Legislature a large fund. The Legislature is satisfied with the position of the President as reported to-day.

(Signed.) J. C. MONCURE,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
HUGH CAMPBELL,
President of the Senate.

An Ovation to the Governor Elect.

NEW ORLEANS, January 6.—At five minutes to twelve o'clock Col. Jno. McEnrey, reached Odd Fellows Hall amidst the loudest cheering from the populace. On reaching the gallery of the hall Col. McEnery bowed to the multitude and was again loudly cheered.

The Senate was called to order by Gen. Hugh Campbell at 12:30 o'c lock.

Pinchback Interviewed.

NEW ORLEANS, January 8.—This evening's *Picayune* reports that acting Governor Pinchback, in an interview, said:

You see I am bound to live here in this city. I have a house here and plenty of friends. If I went anywhere else, I would not know what to do, and it is, therefore, I think to the interest of the people to help me along, because I

Cannot but Help Them.

This last fight of mine against the Custom House ring on the Senate question has rather made them show their hands to the colored people, and if it were possible, I believe the colored people might be induced to form a coalition with the true, honest, native white people of the State to overthrow all this chicanery and tricks of the Custom House Ring.

After giving opinions as to how this present complication might have been avoided, Pinchback continued:

As it is, the programme has been arranged, and will be carried out by the United States government; they intend to recognize only our government, and unless prevented by Congress, will carry it out to the bitter end. Therefore the outside body calling themselves a Legislature has

No Chance to Succeed,

unless they can prevail upon Congress to send a Committee of Investigation, when the whole facts will be laid before them, and they can then decide which is right. The interest that General Grant takes in the fight is purely of a personal nature. He does not care a cent what the people say against him, now, as he has reached the heighth of his ambition in being elected President for the second term. It is a mistake made by many to suppose that General Grant wants to be Emperor. He only desired to be considered a sort of

A Second General Washington.

Washington was victorious, you know, in a great rebellion; so was Grant. Washington was elected to two terms; so was Grant; and now he is satisfied. He has not got the ambition and the tact to make a great revolution like that would require, and if he had, the people of the country would not submit. The real cause of Gen. Grant's interests in the matter lies in his personal enmity against Warmoth, whom he considered

One of His Bitterest Enemies.

You know how he has abused him. Well Grant never forgives an insult like that. As long as he thinks the people of this State support Warmoth he will be opposed to them. He really does not himself understand the situation. He believes that Warmoth is fighting to get to the United States Senate, so he can fight him. Naturally enough he opposes this, and the men here have taken advantage of it to place the present government in power. Why, you cannot imagine what

A Poor Opinion.

the people of the North have of us, and it is kept alive daily by the outrageous statements of the white Republicans and others, who say that it is impossible for a white man to agree to live in this city, unless he pretends to be a Democrat or has Democratic friends By this you will sea that the sympathies of the people of the North are against us, and as long as we make any disturbance at all, it is at once cried out that the South is all rebellion. Now you see what I want to do is this. I desire to do right to the people of this State, as the representative of the colored people of this State, of the South and the Union. As such I have strength with the Republican party. As I was born here, live here and have my wife, my children and my property here, I only desire to be allowed a chance, a fair, open chance, and I will show how I am and can be a true friend of our people There is

A Great, Mighty Change Going on

in this country, which few see. Yet in it, I know there is the dissolution of the great Southern Radical Republican party composed of negroes led by Northern white men. This party has since the war been opposed to the resident white men because they have hardly been allowed otherwise.

But the time is coming rapidly when the white and black people of the South will be united in a band of unity in as far as their several positions lie, and when that time comes then is the only hope for the people. Give me a chance and the best of the colored people and we will be with you all in fairness and honesty of dealings. It will be bound to come some way, and the sooner the better for the South and the people.

XLII CONGRESS.

THIRD SESSION.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, January 6, 1873.

The New Orleans and Arkansas Muddles.

Mr. SHERMAN offered a resolution directing the Committee on Privileges and Elections to inquire and report whether the State elections for President and Vice President has been conducted in Louisiana and Arkansas in accordance with the laws of the United States, and what contests have arisen as to who were elected as electors in either of the States, and what measures are necessary to provide for the determination of such contests, and to guard against and determine like contests in the future. The Committee have power to send for persons and papers and take testimony and, if necessary, to authorize suitable disinterested and unprejudiced persons, not resident in either States, to take such testimony as may be material in determination in any pending contest there growing out of the election.

Mr. WEST objected to present consideration, and the resolution was laid over.

Mr. SHERMAN gave notice that he would call it up to-morrow.

Allowances to Disbursing Officers.

Mr. TRUMBULL offered a resolution directing the Secretary of the Treasury to inform the Senate whether any allowances have at any time been made to disbursing officers of the Navy and Marine corps, and if so to what amount giving the names and amounts. Agreed to.

The Late Storm at Duluth.

Mr. HOWE offered a resolution, which was agreed to, requesting the Secretary of War, when he responds to the resolution of enquiry in regard to the effects of the late storm at Duluth to communicate also the opinion of the Chief Engineer as to the best method of procuring a safe harbor that point.

Presidential Elections.

Mr. MORTON offered a resolution directing the Committee on Privileges and Elections to examine and report at the next session of Congress upon the best and most practicable mode of electing a President and Vice President of the United States, and of providing a tribunal to adjust and decide all contested questions connected therewith.

The resolution was ordered to be printed.

Expenses of Indian Wars.

Mr. Edmunds' resolution asking the Secretary of War to communicate the information in his possession as to the expenditures in suppressing Indian hostilities in Washington Territory and Oregon was agreed to.

The Re-issue of Greenbacks.

Mr. SCOTT offered a resolution, which was agreed to, directing the Committee on Finance to inquire whether the Secretary of the Treasury has power under the existing law to issue United States notes in lieu of the forty-four million dollar notes retired and cancelled under the act of 1866.

The Bankrupt Law.

A resolution was adopted directing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the propriety of repealing the national bankrupt law from and after January 1, 1874, and providing for the immediate repeal of so much of said act as relates to involuntary bankruptcy.

The Goat Island Job.

On motion of Mr. STEWART the question pending since last session, referring to the Goat Island bill was taken up.

Mr. STEWART said he would accept Mr. Cole's amendment, referring the bill to the Committee on Military Affairs, and it was so referred.

Ceding Lands to States.

Mr. PRATT introduced a bill ceding to the several States, within which they respectively lie, the beds of surveyed lakes and other bodies of water.

Another National Park.

Mr. FERRY (Mich.) introduced a bill to set apart a portion of the Island of Mackinac as a National Park. It sets apart for the park so much of the Island as is now held by the United States under military reservation or otherwise, excepting Fort Mackinac and so much of the present reservation as bounds it to the south of the village of Mackinac, and west, north and east respectively by lines drawn north and south, east and west, at a distance of four hundred yards from the present fort flag staff. The territory so reserved is withdrawn from settlement and occupancy or sale, and the park is put under the absolute control of the Secretary of War.

The Indian Appropriation Bill.

The Georgia Disabilities bill, which was the unfinished business, came up, but on motion of Mr. WINDOM it was laid aside, and the Indian Appropriation bill taken up.

Mr. WINDOM said the amount appropriated by the bill was $5,434,165, which was $917,997 less than the sum which was appropriated by the bill of last year.

When the appropriation of $200,000 for the Sioux Indians was reached, Mr. HARLem sent up and had read a communication from Cowan, Acting Secretary of the Interior, setting forth the sources of information about the Teton Sioux, and stated that in view of the recent charges in the newspapers that no such Indians existed, an order had been issued on the 7th ult., prohibiting the auditing of all alleged disbursements for the benefit of said tribe until further notice.

The communication was accompanied by a statement of the disbursements for the Teton Sioux during the past year.

Mr. THURMAN said the question was whether any such tribe now exists.

Mr. WINDOM said that the same tribe of Indians with whom treaties had been made on two occasions, as the Teton Sioux, still exists, but there might be some question as to whether that was their proper name.

Mr. THURMAN said that he was astonished that there should be any doubt whatever as to the existence of a tribe to whom we were giving money.

Mr. WINDOM said that of the $500,000 appropriated for the Teton Sioux, only $308,000 had been expended, leaving a balance of about $200,000 unexpended, which would hardly have been left if the appropriation had been fraudulently procured.

On motion of Mr. LOGAN an amendment was adopted prohibiting the sale of arms and ammunition to the Indians in the neighborhood of Fort Peck, which, Mr. Logan said, was not a United States fort at all, but merely a private trading post.

The proposition was agreed to.

At 4:15 P. M. the Senate went into executive session, and soon afterward adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

New Bills.

A large number of bills were introduced and referred to the appropriate committees.

By Mr. HAWLEY (Ill.)—For a canal connecting the waters of Lake Michigan and Illinois, Mississippi and Rock Island.

By Mr. PARKER (Missouri)—To give the officers of the Missouri militia three months pay. Also to pension the widows and orphans of soldiers murdered in Missouri in 1864.

By Mr. ORR—Making Sioux City, Iowa, a port of delivery.

At the expiration of the morning hour Mr. FRYE offered a resolution for

Public Sessions of the Credit Mobilier Investigating Committee.

The SPEAKER stated that he had received a memorial from John B. Alley, which was read. It represents that great injustice is being done to members of the House as well as to witnesses in the case in consequence of the investigation being conducted with closed doors. It states that he was accosted at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, N. Y., by an excited individual who had been reading what purported to be his (Alley's) testimany in full in the New York *Sun*, and who threatened him (Alley) with personal violence for his statements about him. On the suggestion, however, that the publication was not authentic but an entire fabrication,

The Excited Individual

made a proper apology and visited his denunciation on the editor of that paper. [Laughter.]

Mr. STEVENSON (Ohio) asked Mr. Frye to accept as a substitute a resolution that the investigation be hereafter conducted in open session, and that the testimony heretofore taken be forthwith reported to the House, printed and committed; also that the Committee enquire as to the origin and character of the Credit Mobilier Company and its dealings with the Union Pacific Railroad Company and whether any members of Congress or public officer has been interested in any other way. All the testimony to be reported to the House for such action as the House might deem proper to take. The reason why the Committee deemed it best to follow the ordinary rule instead of adopting a new and extraordinary one was that the testimony of McComb implicated not only members of the present House but former members of Congress and members of the Senate, and the rule of parliamentary proceedings was that whenever anything appeared before the committee of one House, which reflected on the character of a member of other Houses, that matter was transmitted under seal to the other House for it to take such action as it might deem fit. It, therefore, seemed highly proper that the Committee should pursue the ordinary method. Another reason that operated on the Committee was that the Committee could only spend two hours daily on the Credit Mobilier Company.

Mr. FRYE declined to accept Mr. Stevenson's resolution as a substitute for his own.

Mr. RANDALL asked Mr. Frye to accept as a substitute a resolution reciting the fact that the Union Pacific Railroad Company is

A Defaulter to the Government

in the sum of $5,337,736 for interest paid on its bonds, and that the inability of the company to pay such interest has been occasioned mainly by the enormous sums paid illegally and fraudulently to the Credit Mobilier Company, and, therefore, directing that suit be brought against the latter company and its individual stockholders to recover such interest due the Government.

Mr. FRYE declined to accept the substitute.

Mr. POLAND said the course pursued by the committee was the usual one in such cases. He never heard of an investigation of this kind being conducted in its investigation, and could, therefore, only get at the facts of the case by snatches—

A Little Every Day.

The committee, therefore, deemed it better that the testimony should be all gathered and transmitted to the House at once, so that if published the whole of it should go to the country at once. These were substantially the reasons that induced the committee to take the course it did.

After further remarks by Messrs. Poland, Niblack, Coburn, Farnsworth and Cox the resolution was adopted—Yeas, 180; Nays, 7, the negative votes being by Messrs. Hale, Hoar, Maynard, McKee, Perce, Platt and Twitchell.

Convertibility of Greenbacks.

Mr. HOOPER introduced a bill to provide for the convertibility of U. S. notes into coin after the 1st of May, 1874. Referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency and ordered to be printed.

Another Investigation that Promises Racy Reading.

Mr. RANDALL moved the suspension of the rules and the adoption of his resolution relative to the Union Pacific Railroad.

Mr. PLATT suggested that the resolution be made to apply to the Central Pacific.

Mr. RANDALL said that after his resolution passed then he would go for the Central Pacific.

The rules were suspended and the resolution adopted—98 to 23.

Mr. WILSON, (Ind.) offered a resolution for another special committee of five to enquire whether any stockholders of the Credit Mobilier held bonds of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, whether they obtained them for valuable consideration &c. Adopted.

Napoleon Dead.

The Ex-Emperor Growing Worse.

LONDON, January 8.—Dispatches from Chiselhurst at 3 o'clock this afternoon say that Napoleon is worse. It is reported that a meeting of Bonapartists is to be held at Chiselhurst relative to the course to be pursued in event of the death of the ex-Emperor.

Sympathy for the Suffering Ex-Emperor.

LONDON, January 8.—The carriages of the aristocracy beseiged the residence of Napoleon at Chiselhurst this afternoon to receive the three o'clock bulletin. The announcement that the Ex-Emperor is worse creates much alarm among the adherents of the family.

No Better.

LENDON, January 8.—Midnight 8.—A dispatch from Chiselhurst to-night says: Napoleon's sufferings are acute, but his strength and endurance are great.

Dead.

A telegram just received states that Napoleon died early Thursday morning.

HARRISBURG.

SENATE.

Special to The Post.)

HARRISBURG, Pa., January 7, 1873.

Called to Order.

The Senate met at three o'clock this afternoon and was called to order by Chief Clerk Hamersly.

Anderson Elected Speaker.

Mr. Anderson (Rep., Allegheny) was elected Speaker over Mr. Davis (Dem. Berks).

The following Senators voted:

For Mr. Anderson—Messrs. Alexander, Cutler, Davis (Phil'a.,) Delamater, Fitch, Graham, Heilman, Humphreys, Lemon, Maclay, McKinley, Rowland, Rutan, Strang, Waddell, Weakley, White and Davis (Berks).

For Davis (Berks)—Messrs. Albright, Chalfant, Collins, Crawford, Dill, Knight, McSherry, Nagle, Petriken, Playford, Randall, Wallace, and Anderson.

Mr. McClure voted for B. B. Strang.

Address of Speaker Anderson.

Mr. ANDERSON, on taking the chair addressed the Senate as follows:

SENATORS:—For the high honor you have conferred by calling me to preside over the deliberations of this body, I ask you to accept my profoundest thanks. I am deeply sensible to the great responsibility of the duties of the Speakership, and consent to assume these only from feeling justified by previous association and intercourse that I shall receive the hearty cooperation of my colleagues. We have reason for thankfulness to Providence who brought us together with a circle unbroken by death, with the excitements attendant on the late political canvass entirely calmed, and with peace and prosperity abounding throughout our Commonwealth. While duly appreciating good order and dignity in this body and the preservation of general personal relations among its members, we are to remember that the trust placed in our hands require that the statute book shall not be cumbered by useless and unwise legislation. The present session will be one of peculiar interest, and one involving grave responsibilities. It is commonly believed that

A Flood of Bills

will be presented to anticipate and defeat the action of the Constitutional Convention now assembled, prohibiting legislation of a private and special character. Such being the case and the feeling of the public for reform in this direction being well known, our duty in the premises is plainly marked, and should be fearlessly carried out in refusing to pass any and all bills save such as shall be properly regarded as for the public good.

Special Legislation

has become justly obnoxious, because of the facility with which extraordinary privileges may be conferred on corporations and individuals. Impartial problems in political economy are now being presented for solution. Chief among these are the relations of capital and labor, and all the wisdom and prudence that can be commanded will be necessary in settling the question, so that the rights of labor shall be fully cared for, and in such a manner as to avoid conflict. We can best retain the confidence of our constituency and discharge our duties most faithfully by supporting such measures as will secure rigid economy in the expenditures of the public money, and rendering certain a lightening of the burden of taxation on our great industrial enterprises. Capital will then be invited from other States to assist in developing our almost boundless mineral and manufacturing resources, and so the general prosperity of our State shall be enlarged. To this task, then, Senators, let us apply ourselves, remembering that the destiny of nations is largely influenced by legislation, either for good or for evil, and, relying upon Providence for guidance, and with an earnest desire to subserve the best interests of the people, we shall yield back the great trust with a broad consciousness of duty well performed, and the grand principles of Republicanism, strengthened for perpetuity, will be received by our fellow-citizens with the welcome plaudit.

"Well done, good and faithful servants."

Everett Elected Chief Clerk.

Russell Errett was then elected Chief Clerk, the Democrats voting for Zeigler.

Minor Officers.

The following Assistant Clerks and subordinate officers were then elected:

Assistant Clerks—Thomas B. Cochran, Lancaster, and J. R. McAfee, Westmoreland.

Transcribing Clerks—John D. Fleming, Allegheny; E. Cowen, Warren; C. K. Cartwell, McKean; L. W. Thrickstrun Crawford; W. J. Sullivan, Franklin; J. D. Pyatt, Lancaster; John W. Gill, Allegheny.

Sergeant-at-Arms—E. A. Buck, Wyoming.

Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms—R. S. P. McCall, Allegheny.

Doorkeeper—John J. Comer, Fulton.

Assistant Doorkeepers—Wm. Sheargood, Allegheny; Charles Darragh, Philadelphia.

Messengers—Samuel Cleff, Philadelphia; W. A. Held, Chester, David McKinsley, Philadelphia.

Postmaster—A. J. Monks, Jefferson.

Librarian—Sullivan S. Childs, Dauphin.

These were all the officers chosen by the Republican caucus.

On the division of the resolution to elect the officers of the Senate, Mr. McClure voted for Thomas Cochran, of Lancaster, for Assistant Clerk, being the only Republican on the slate that he voted for.

Congressional Apportionment.

On motion of Mr. Davis (Phila.) there was appointed a committee of seven on Congressional Apportionment.

Police Commissioners for Philadelphia.

Mr. McCLURE read in place an act to select Police Commissioners for the city of Philadelphia.

On a motion for a suspension of the rules to refer the bill to the Philadelphia Senators, Mr. WALLACE spoke in opposition.

The motion to suspend the rules for the purpose of referring to a special committee was defeated by a vote of 21 to 12.

This was made a test on the reference of bills to other than the regular standing committees.

Adjourned until to-morrow at eleven o'clock.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Called to Order.

The House met at 11 o'clock, and was called to order by the retiring Chief Clerk, Selfridge.

Elliott Elected Speaker.

Upon ballot William Elliott, of Philadelphia, was elected Speaker, receiving a majority of the votes. Mr. Brockway, of Columbia, Democrat, received 38, and Mr. Hancock, of Philadelphia, 1.

Inaugural of Speaker Elliott.

Mr. ELLIOTT then addressed the House as follows:

GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES: I thank you most heartily for the confidence you show in me by electing me to this position. It is an honor of which any man might well be proud, and I feel that language is too feeble to express the real depth of the feeling which your kindness evokes. To meet successfully the responsibilities which this place imposes I need your co-operation and support. With your aid in maintaining dignity and order in the House, I shall feel certain of being able to do the duties of the Speakership, without any unpleasant jar in the working of the machinery.

The country has just passed through another exciting and heated Presidential contest, and is once more settling down into the quietness and repose, which usually follows such a struggle. We are fortunate in meeting after its asperties have passed away, free from any of the hostile feelings it may have engendered while it lasted, and at a time apparently when all are ready to enter upon a new and, let me hope, a durable era of good feeling. I trust I may not in vain express a strong desire that our session may progress and terminate without provoking any show of political exasperation or ill will.

The readiness with which the whole people of the Union have acquiesced in the will of the majority legally expressed is an evidence of the stability of our institutions and the confidence of the masses in the permanent prevalence of Republican principles. The political questions involved in the late contest may be considered as settled, at least for the present. We are, therefore, free to go on and give our whole attention to the task of promoting

The Prosperity of the State.

and developing its resources of wealth and greatness. To that task let me invoke your earnest attention. As Pennsylvanians we are all proud of our noble old State, her prominent position in the nation, and of her capacity to work forward to the first place in the list of States. Her destiny for the present is in your hands, and I am confident you will not prove unworthy of so great a trust. With rigid economy in public expenditures, with that reduction in taxation which our improved and improving condition renders easy, and which is justly due to the industrial interests of the commonwealth, and with that patriotic earnestness of purpose which works with an eye single to the general good, and shall, I hope, earn the approval of our constituents and lay down our trust at the close of the session with the consciousness of duty well performed and responsibility faithfully met.

Thanking you once more for your great kindness I am ready to take the oath prescribed by the Constitution. Will the House please designate some one to administer the oath

Congressional Apportionment.

On motion of Mr. MAHON, of Franklin, a new committee consisting of thirteen members were appointed on Congressional Apportionment.

A resolution relative to the Inauguration was then passed and the House adjourned until Wednesday at eleven o'clock.

The New Speaker Sworn in.

Several members designated Hon. Chas. B. Brockway, whereupon he administered the usual oath to the Speaker-elect.

The Members Sworn in.

The oath of office was then administered to members of the House by the Speaker.

The Minor Officers.

The House then balloted for minor officers.

James A. Selfridge was re-elected Chief Clerk, John A. Small, Resident Clerk, and Hugh Morrison, of Butler, Assistant Clerk. Sergeant-at-Arms, David Martin, Philadelphia. From Allegheny, Wm. Coates, Postmaster; Wm. Moore, Doorkeeper; J. McElherron, Assistant; Hope W. Hastings, Paster and folder; Samuel Wallace, Transcribing Clerk.

Special to The Post.

HARRISBURG, January 7, 1873.

Cameron Certain of Re election to the Senate.

The joint Republican caucus on United States Senator was held this evening, Senator Harry White in the chair. On the first vote Simon Cameron had 65 votes, Judge William D. Kelley, 4, and J. R. Wickersham, 2 votes. The vote was then made unanimous. Only seven men were absent from the caucus, but they are known to be Cameron men.

Luzerne County.

In the House Republican caucus on general matters, it was decided to have separate committees on the six members from Luzerne county.

It appears to be generally accepted that Colonel Quay, of Beaver, is to be Secretary of the Commonwealth, and T. J. Bigham, of Allegheny, it is said, will be provided for, report placing him at the head of the new Labor and Statistics Bureau.

SENATE.

Special to The Post.)

HARRISBURG, January 8, 1873.

Receiving the Returns.

The Senate met at eleven o'clock.

Resolutions to open the returns of election for Governor, for an ameddment to the Constitution relative to State Treasurer and for a committee to make arrangements for the inauguration of Governor, were passed.

Also a resolution eulogistic of Geo. W. Hamersly, the retiring clerk of the Senate.

The Postal Telegraph.

Mr. RUTAN offered a joint resolution instructing our Senators, and requesting our members, to vote against any proposition authorizing the general government to assume control of the telegraph lines of the country. Referred.

Mr. MACLAY offered a resolution to increase the number of subordinate officers of the Senate. Postponed.

Vetoes.

Numerous vetoes from the Governor were presented, and laid over for the present.

Adjourned until Tuesday next at eleven o'clock.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Increasing the Governor's Salary.

After the reading of the journal, Mr. SMITH (Pa.) read a bill to increase the Governor's salary to ten thousand dollars. The bill was going through on a *viva voce* vote, but on a call of the yeas and nays, it went over. This bill was reconsidered, the bill amended to nine thousand dollars per annum, and passed the House by a vote of 60 to 30.

The Governor's Message.

The annual message of the Governor was received; also several veto messages of bills passed last year. The Governor's reason for vetoing the apportionment bill is to meet the changes made necessary in that bill by Congress.

The Fish Bill

was regarded as a measure calculated to benefit the whole people, and surprise is expressed that it was not signed.

Adjourned till Next Tuesday.

Both Houses have adjourned till next Tuesday, in order to give the Speakers time to form their Committees.

CREDIT MOBILIER.

WASHINGTON, January 8.—The Credit Mobilier Investigating Committee met this morning. All the members were present, excepting Mr. Banks.

The Cross-Examination of John B. Alley

was resumed. He said that up to December, 1867, the Credit Mobilier shares had no market value. He knew that two shares were sold at 95, and the same were offered at 75, but late in December, 1867, after Ames agreed upon the basis, the stock rose in value, bringing 100, and in January 200, and later 226.

The Chairman having asked a question relative to the one hundred shares standing in the name of Neilson, son-in-law of James Brooks, witness said he had no personal knowledge as to who was the original of them, or who paid for them. It appeared on the books that Neilson was the owner, and was entitled to fifty shares more. There was no conversation between witness and Brooks in relation to those fifty shares of Neilson's. He presumed Neilson paid for the shares.

Mr. McCrary asked witness whether he knew how many shares of Credit Mobilier were

Disposed of to Members of Congress.

Answer—Oakes Ames' subscription, I believe, was on the books, and Hooper's, Grimes' and my own. Senator Wilson agreed to take twenty shares, and Dawes ten shares. I took two hundred shares, but they were not all for myself. After January 1st, 1868, I do not know that any were sold to any member of Congress at par. I did not know that the success or failure of the road would depend on friendly or unfriendly legislation. It did not occur to me that any further legislation would be required, and none as to the pecuniary matters of the Company. If the fullest investigation could be made into this subject the public would have been better satisfied, especially after the McComb's suit was instituted, which gave rise to so much misapprehension. The removal of the office of the Union Pacific Railroad Company to Boston was

A Matter of Life and Death

to the company to keep it out of the clutches of Judge Bernard and Fisk. Fisk wanted witness to settle with him for $100,000, but witness said he would never be willing for the company to pay him a single cent, saying to Fisk: "all your interest is only two hundred and forty dollars." Fisk replied it was a matter of dollars, and that, if the company would not give him $100,000 he would damage it to the extent of a million, and Fisk did damage it to the amount of several millions by his raids.

Witness was asked whether he did not get, and have under his control, one hundred thousand dollars, to cause an annulment of the Secretary of the Treasury's ruling as to the interest on the Union Pacific Government bonds, to which the witness answered that so far as he was concerned, he challenged investigation. He never had any money, nor a dollar to use directly or indirectly for such a purpose. Nor did he believe Ames had the slightest idea of influencing the legislation of Congress by

Allowing His Friends to Have Stock.

Witness said he held his stock at two hundred in January, 1868. His impression was that it included all dividends as he himself never got any dividends of the stock then sold. He held this stock for Peter Butler of Boston, who, he understood, bought it for Bardwell of that city.

Question—Do you know how much money Oakes Ames put into Credit Mobilier stock?

Answer—I do not. The books show. I do not know of my own personal knowledge that he paid one hundred dollars a share for every share of stock issued to him.

Question—Did you not say yesterday that he put in five or six million dollars only?

Answer—No, sir. I did say his individual interest in the forty-seven million contract was between five and six million dollars, and my own individual interest was less than half a million.

Adjourned till to-morrow.

CASUALTIES.

Serious Accident on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad.

LOUISVILLE, January 8.—An accident last night at Belmont station on the Nashville Railroad, caused by a broken rail. Three cars were thrown off the track and ran some distance on the ties and turned over, and one caught fire, but was speedily extinguished. No one was badly damaged. About sixty passengers were on the train and about twenty were injured, most of them slightly. Only five or six were much hurt, viz: Miss Mary Crawley, frightful gash on the left eye, and will probably lose her eye; Hon. Henry D. McHenry, of Hartford, Kentucky, en route for Washington, shoulder dislocated and bruised about the body; Mrs. Huston, Tuscumbia, Alabama, collar bone broken and severe mortal injuries; R. J. Daniel, Louisville, cut on the left arm, serving the artery; Thos. Stephens, Beaver Dam, Kentucky, right hand badly cut and shoulders much bruised; H. R. and Miss Taylor, Chicago, several bruises. Others received bruises and scratches, but none of a severe nature.

"THE LAST TEN YEARS."

Bishop Simpson's Lecture at Library Hall—A Comprehensive Survey of the Last Decade.

Last evening Bishop Simpson lectured on "The Last Ten Years" to a crowded audience at Library Hall. The lecturer is a pleasing and entertaining speaker, and though the subject of the lecture was somewhat didactive and hortative, and necessarily dry, the facts were presented in a manner which enchained the attention of the audience throughout.

The Bishop is not what is popularly called eloquent, as his manner is stiff and ministerial, generally devoid of elocution, and his voice at times thin and monotonous, but his manner is earnest, unctious and impressive, and often rises to a plane of real eloquence worthy of Stillingfleet or Bourdaloque. The lecturer opened his discourse by a statement of the conditions of the progress which is everywhere observable, and in relation to the general movements of the race, rather than the isolated movement of particular characters and events. As an illustration of how great events often depend on apparently insignificant causes, the lecturer repeated the saying of the great Frenchman, Pascal, that "had the nose of Cleopatra been a half an inch longer, the fate of the whole world would have been changed." The lecturer next alluded to the progress of exploration everywhere visible, and referred in glowing terms to the four great events of the last decade: The completion of the Pacific Railway, the opening of the Suez Canal, the laying of the Atlantic Cable, and the opening of the Mt. Cenis tunnel. The lecturer next referred to the progress of civilization as evinced by the abolition of slavery in the Southern States, the abolition of serfdom in Russia, and the abolition of slavery by Spain in many of the Spanish colonies. "It seems like a dream, said the lecturer, and we can hardly realize that here in America, but a few years ago, ministers of the gospel defended the right of property in man and barter in human flesh." The progress of suffrage was illustrated by the right to vote accorded to the women in Wyoming and Utah. The Bishop here defined his position on the suffrage question by stating that the political life of the country would never become toned, and purified till the ballot was accorded to woman, and that the days of gambling and prostitution, would be short lived when women should sit on grand juries, and exercise a potent influence on public opinion. While decidedly in favor of woman suffrage, the lecturer took occasion to express his abhorence of strong minded women, "women who wanted to be men (laughter)." and reprobated in severe terms the free love doctrines of such "female women" as Woodhull & Co. As an evidence of our heroic virtues Sherman's "March to the Sea," and Grant's Vicksburg campaign around Vicksburg were cited as conspicuous examples. As an evidence of the importance of America in the great drama of progress, the speaker alluded to the fact of Mr. Froude coming over here to leave the arbitrament of the Irish question to an American audience. The introduction of American customs and the recognition of American ideas by Japan, China, Greece, &c., were given as illustrations of the tendency of the age. After expressing a belief that all nations in their language and customs are gravitating towards unity, the lecturer proceeded to speak in detail of the progress of liberal ideas, and the growth of civil and religious liberty. These were illustrated by the disestablishment of the Irish Church, the gradual separation of Church and State throughout the world. He next cited Bismarck as representative of the unity of the fatherland, and of civil and religious liberty, against the Jesuits. Religious progress, was illustrated by the statement that the Protestant Bible now circulated freely in Spain and Italy, and that a Bible Society has been organized under the shadow of the Vatican. An infallible Pope, said the lecturer, who assumes to rule the consciences of millions, has lost his temporal supremacy, let us hope forever." The lecturer next spoke of the progress of education, and concluded by an eloquent appeal to the young men and women of America to lose no opportunity of thorough education and thus fit themselves for the great responsibilities of the future.

MASONIC.

New Commandery of Knights Organized.

On New Year's day, at Masonic Hall Fifth avenue, there was organized a new Commandery of Knights Templar, the officers of which are James H. Hopkins, E. C.; D. W. C. Carroll, G.; Samuel Harper, C. G. It starts out with every evidence of proving a valuable auxilliary to the order, as may be gleaned by the following:

LIST OF MEMBERS:

James H. Hopkins,	W. N. Erwin,
D. W. C. Carroll,	Benj. Darlington,
Robert J. Stoney,	John Fluke,
John Evans,	E. A. Myers,
George T. Vanderen,	S. A. Cosgrave,
Jno. Chislett,	Geo. Webb,
M. C. Spencer,	Charles C. Baer,
J. S. Reymer,	N. A. Kennedy,
Andrew Mulholland,	R. B. Robinson,
Robert Liddell,	J. J. Lawrence,
Marcus Jenkins,	Alex. Tindle,
Geo. B. Christy,	John Routh,
Geo. McMurtry,	Wm. Vankirk,
W. C. Gray,	H. D. Rutton,
A. V. Comle,	A. V. Holmes,
James Herdman,	W. P. Shinn,
J. J. Gillespie,	H. Samson,
John P. Henderson,	H. W. C. Tweddle,
A. French,	Jno. D. Reynolds,
P. Reymer,	Henry G. Hale,
P. B. Laughlin,	Chas. A. Colton,
Lewis McIntosh,	Samuel Harper,
Chas. F. Wells,	J. Barnett,
James Blackmore,	W. H. Cluley,
Charles A. Wood,	W. Johnston,
A. W. Pollock,	Geo. T. Oliver,
A. M. Cavitt,	W. A. Tomlinson,
C. Connor,	A. C. Diavo.
Thos. C. Graham,	

Death from Drunkenness.

At an early hour yesterday morning a man named Alexander Simpson died in the office of the Fourteenth street lock-up on the South Side. About an hour previously the police had been summoned to arrest Simpson, who was very drunk at the saloon of George Long, in the South Side Diamond. The prisoner was taken to the lock-up, and soon afterwards was seized with a fit. Instead of being placed in a cell, he was kept in the office and made as comfortable as possible and a physician summoned. At the time mentioned, however, the prisoner died. The physician gave it as his opinion that death was caused by excessive drinking. The deceased was about fifty-six years of age and a glass-blower by occupation. For a long time past he is said to have been drinking very hard and seems to have done no work and to have had no home. The Coroner held an inquest, and a verdict of death from over stimulation was rendered.

Maynard & Caswell's *Cod Liver Oil* is the best.

THE BREAK UP IN THE RIVERS

Destruction of Property.

From Daily Post, January 4th.

The break up in the Monongahela has resulted in considerable damage, though not as much as was anticipated, owing to precautionary measures. Early yesterday the heavy ice struck three dry docks and some eighteen empty barges and fuel boats near Six Mile Ferry, and swept them down the stream. They were carried over dam No. 1, and past the point about half-past three o'clock. One section of the dry docks was secured at the Smithfield street bridge.

The empty fuel boats and barges had not been secured at last accounts, but will all probably be landed before they reach Rochester. Of these packages, N. J. Bigley owned two barges, and six fuel boats; John Bigley, two empty barges; one barge belonged to the Diamond Coal Company, and one barge to Wm. H. Brown. The towboat R. J. Grace sunk yesterday morning at the mouth of Beaver river, and will probably prove a total loss, as she is reported sunk to her hurricane roof. She lies across the stream, and is surrounded by ice. The Grace is owned here by John Bigley and John Musgrave and her commander, Capt. Tom Davy. She is insured for $6,000, of which the City Insurance Company, of this city, has a risk of $4,000, and the Federal Insurance Company, of Allegheny, $2,000.

The ice has not yet moved out of the Youghiogheny river. There is a very heavy ice gorge, extending from Bigley's coal works to Osceola, a distance of about three miles. The ice is reported to be piled up to a height of thirty feet, and the water above the gorge is seriously interfering with the residents of Osceola, many of whom are moving their goods out of their dwellings in order to escape the high water, which promises to flood their houses. The large amount of coal afloat between Mr. Bigley's works and the mouth of the river, is in great peril, but it is hoped that the backed water from the Monongahela will prevent any sudden giving way of the gorge.

The towboat Valid is lying about two miles below Raccoon, firmly imbedded in the ice, and will have to move with it. Mr. R. considered her chances to escape anything but bright. Just after the train had passed Beaver creek, the Rochester wharf boat, which was moored in the mouth of the stream for safety, got immediately under the bridge, and the ice crowding about the wharf boat, caused it to rise up considerably; resulting in the lifting of the bridge fully four inches from its foundations. Fortunately, however, it afterwards settled back again in its old resting place. Seven empty barges were seen floating past Logstown bar, undoubtedly a part of the fleet broken loose at an early hour yesterday morning from the vicinity of Six Mile Ferry. In addition to the losses reported at Cincinnati, are several packages belonging to George Lysle & Sons, of this city, one barge, half loaded, was sunk, and one empty barge broken to pieces on Thursday. On Wednesday this firm had six barges and four fuel boats swept away from Broemer's Landing, and eight barges sent adrift from a landing near the Suspension Bridge. One empty barge at Ross' Landing had one end badly crushed.

IN THE ALLEGHENY.

The ice gorge broke at Natrona yesterday afternoon at four o'clock and came down with resistless force, carrying with it rafts, and *debris* in immense quantities. At Hare's Island a number of rafts were swept from their moorings and carried down by the drifting mass of ice from above. The amount of damage done is not known, but is not supposed to be considerable.

THE WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA POULTRY SOCIETY.

Annual Exhibition at City Hall.

On Tuesday, January 15, the annual hibition of the Western Pennsylvania Poultry Society will be held at City Hall, and promises to be a decided success. All specimens intended for competition must be entered on the books of the Society, at its headquarters, No. 123 Liberty street, on or before Saturday, January 11, after which no entry for competition will be received. Entries may be made by letter or in person; but in all cases the names of the varieties, number of specimens, pairs or trios, and the name, residence and postoffice address of the exhibitor must be explicitly stated. All articles entered are expected to be forwarded in an attractive manner for exhibition. Fowls in suitable pens or coops; birds in comely cages; and in short, animals of every kind properly secured and cared for, so as to insure their health and comfort, as well as the convenience of those designated to attend them. Premiums will be awarded for merit solely. The scales of points adopted by the Society are from the best authority at home and abroad. In gallinaceous fowls, except for game birds, the "American Standard of Excellence" will be mainly depended upon. In no case will the first premium be awarded where the specimen does not come up to a high standard of excellence.

UN-MASONIC.

A Gift Concert Repudiated by the Fraternity.

We have been requested to give publication to a circular issued by the Masonic fraternity of Omaha and signed by A Atkins, master of Capital Lodge, C. F. Goodman, H. P., Omaha Chapter, and others. We copy the important points contained therein as follows:

MASONIC HALL, OMAHA, NEB., December 27, 1872,

To Whom it may Concern:

WARNING—The undersigned officers of the various Masonic Bodies of this city desire to warn the Fraternity and the public, both at home and abroad, against a lottery scheme under the name and style of "A Grand Gift Concert for the purpose of aiding a board of trustees to erect a Masonic Temple at Omaha," and to state that the same has been inaugurated and is now being carried on without the sanction or consent of any of Masonic Bodies of this city or state:

That lotteries, and gift enterprises, being contrary to the principles of Masonry are strictly forbidden by special resolutions of the Grand Lodge of Nebraska, and that the proprietors of the above-named scheme are making use of the Masonic name for their own gain without permission or authority of any Masonic body.

They also desire to state to the Fraternity and to the public, that there is no such a thing as a board of trustees for the Masonic Temple Guild; that the so-called board of trustees, if existing, is a self-constituated board, and is wholly unauthorized to receive any money on behalf of the masonic Guild or Fraternity of this city."

THE SOLDIERS' ORPHANS.

Annual Report of the Superintendent—Cost of the System—State Appropriations—Educational Status—Gov. Curtin the Founder of the Soldiers' Orphan Schools.

The annual report of the Superintendent of Soldiers' Orphans for the past year is at hand, and contains many items of public interest.

The cost of the system for the year ending May 31, 1872, is as follows:

State appropriation		$520,000 00
For education and maintenance, including clothing, of children in the schools, at $150 per annum	$413,562 96	
For education and maintenance, including clothing, of children in the homes that have received no appropriations from the State, at $115 per annum	26,432 14	
For education and maintenance, including clothing of children in the homes that have received appropriations from the State, at $100 per annum	26,591 01	
Total for education and maintenance	466,586 11	
For partial relief	674 41	
For general expenses	7,984 95	
		475,246 47
Unexpended balance		$44,754 53

STATE APPROPRIATIONS TO DIFFERENT INSTITUTIONS.

The following institutions have received appropriations from the State for this object during the past year:

HOME.	Total amount paid for the year ending May 31, 1872
1. Home for Friendless, Lancaster	$4,423 85
2. Home for Friendless, Wilkesbarre	3,585 12
3. Orphans' Asylum, Lancaster	1,316 22
4. Orphans' Farm School, Butler	200 00
5. Orphans' Home, Germantown	486 14
6. Orphans' Home, Rochester	644 50
7. Orphans' Home, Womelsdorf	6,253 36
8. Pittsburgh and Allegheny Home for Friendless	1,650 27
9. Pittsburgh and Allegheny Orphan Asylum	5,680 47
10. St. John's Orphan Asylum, Philadelphia	1,053 33
11. St. Paul's Orphan Asylum, Pittsburgh	400 00
12. Orthopaedic Hospital, Philadelphia	48 75

The whole number of accepted applications received to May 31, 1872, was 7,109. Of these 313 were from Allegheny county.

THE DENOMINATIONAL PARENTAGE OF CHILDREN.

Of 3,527 children in school June 1, 1872, the fathers of 2,940 are reported as members of some church, leaving 587 unconnected with church or not reported.

Of 2,940 thus reported, there were of Methodist parentage, 1,174; Lutheran, 390; Presbyterian, 365; United Presbyterian, 37; Baptist, 190; Episcopal, 149; Catholic, 107; German Reformed, 158; Disciple, 26; Church of God, 28; United Brethren, 75; Tunkers, 13; Congregationalist, 6; Albrights, 4, Evangelical, 34; Protestants, (probably not intended to represent any particular denomination,) 181; Universalists, 4; Friends, 4; Puritan, 3; Unitarian, 1.

FOOD AND TABLE ARRANGEMENTS.

The *tin* table-ware, formerly in use, which was so repugnant to the sight, and believed to be injurious to the health, is fast disappearing, and *white ware* is being substituted. Permanent oil-cloth covering of the tables, is also giving way to table-cloths, which, when frequently washed, as they should be, are far preferable, both in respect to taste and health.

CLOTHING.

Up to the past year all the clothing for the children in the advanced schools was purchased and furnished to them by the State Superintendent. Then, as now, each child was allowed twenty-five dollars a year for clothing.

THE EDUCATIONAL STATUS

of the children is, in the highest degree, encouraging, and is not excelled in our seminaries of learning, that are far more pretentions in their claims to popular favor. Many of the children read, write, compose and recite admirably well, and exhibit a proficiency in geography, grammar, mental and written arithmetic, vocal and instrumental music, and others of the more advanced branches of education, most gratifying to witness.

HISTORY OF THE ORPHAN SCHOOLS—GOV. CURTIN THE FOUNDER OF THE SYSTEM.

In the message of Governor Curtin, dated January 7, 1863, may be found the following paragraph: "In July last, I received, at Pittsburgh, by telegraph, an offer from the Pennsylvania railroad company, of a donation of $50,000 to assist in paying bounties to volunteers. I declined this offer, because I had no authority to accept it on behalf of the public, and was unwilling to undertake the disbursement of the fund in my private capacity."

It is clear, however, that either self-originated or suggested by some person or some circumstance, the idea that the State ought to maintain and educate the destitute children orphaned by the war, took definite shape in the mind of Gov. Curtin sometime between the date of his message of 1863, in which he recommends that the donation from the railroad company "be applied toward the erection of an asylum for our disabled soldiers," and the date of that of 1864, in which this idea is not only presented, but there is laid down the outlines of a plan for carrying it into effect. Here are his words: "I commend to the prompt attention of the Legislature the subject of the relief of poor orphans of our soldiers who have given, or shall give, their lives to the country during this crisis. In my opinion their maintenance and education should be provided for by the State. Failing other natural friends of ability to provide for them, they should be honorably received and fostered as children of the Commonwealth. I make this recommendation cheerfully, feeling assured that in doing so I represent the wishes of the patriotic, the benevolent and the good of the State." This extract contains the germ of our whole system of orphan schools, and to Andrew G. Curtin belongs the high honor of being its father. Although this measure finally passed both Houses unanimously, it met in its progress some very strong opposition, and Dr. Burroughes says: "it owes its origination entirely to the wise forethought and untiring exertions of Gov. Curtin."

Chapped Hands,

Face, rough skin, temples, ring worm, salt rheum and other cutaneous affections cured and the skin made soft and smooth by using the *Juniper Tar Soap*, made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York. It is more convenient and easily applied than other remedies, avoiding the trouble of the greasy compound now in use.

The Lightest Draft,

Most durable, finest finished and cheapest wagon in use is the Patent Iron Axle Thimble Skein Wagon made only at the Duquesne Wagon Works, near Soldiers' Monument, Allegheny. Also, railroad and coal carts, wheelbarrows of every style made to order and on hand.

w&SAT C. COLEMAN & SON.

SUICIDE OF AN OLD CITIZEN.

Arsenic as an Antidote for Business Troubles.

On Saturday morning, Coroner West held an inquest on the remains of Daniel Root, formerly a well known citizen of Pittsburgh, who died at an early hour from the effects of a dose of arsenic administered by himself on Friday night. The reckless deed was perpetrated at No. 34 Seventh avenue, where deceased has been boarding for the last six weeks. During that time, it is stated, he has been in good spirits, sometimes talking rather sadly regarding the changes his circumstances had undergone in years past, but never seeming despondent. At about eleven o'clock Mr. Frazer, who occupied the room with him, came in. He found Mr. Root vomiting, and apparently suffering a good deal. In answer to Mr. Frazer's questions, Mr. Root stated that he had a violent headache. At about half past two Mr. Frazer was awakened by the sick man falling heavily upon him, as he lay in his own bed, and almost instantly he saw Mr. Root by a convulsive movement, throw himself backwards upon the floor again, where he lay writhing, apparently in great agony. Mr. Frazer sprang from his bed, and as he did so Root said to him: "Oh! God! Put me in my bed again, for I am dying." The alarm was instantly given and Dr. J. B. Ramsey was summoned.

In the meantime the patient steadily refused to tell what was the matter with him, but continued to pray to God to "take him quickly from his agony." When the physicians returned they induced him to state the cause of his sufferings. He told them that he had taken arsenic. In answer to the question whether he had taken it for the purpose of killing himself, he said, "I don't care." He refused to the last to say where or when he procured the poison.

An antidote was administered to him as speedily as possible, but it produced no effect, and at fifteen minutes after three o'clock the unfortunate man expired. At the inquest the above facts were elicited, and also the fact that the deceased had been here for some six weeks endeavoring to raise money to establish himself in business. He had failed in his efforts, and was known to have been much reduced in circumstances, having pawned his watch and other articles to enable him to meet his expenses. His financial troubles are supposed to have driven him to self-destruction. The jury rendered a verdict of death by suicide. Mr. Root was fifty-seven years of age. Some twelve years ago he was engaged in the confectionary business near where Mr. Schildecker now keeps, and previous to that, he had been in the produce commission business. He was well known in business circles, and up to this time had appeared to thrive well in business. Lately he had been unfortunate in his business ventures, and this it is supposed preyed on his mind and induced self-destruction.

A Chinese Holiday.

The Chinese at Belleville held a feast recently, known as "Monki," and during one whole afternoon the spacious ironing apartment of Captain Hervey's laundry was filled with peculiar merriment. Only a few of the party descended to the tame amusement of cards, while the majority danced and grinned and gesticulated to the weezy, squeaking sounds of an odd looking fiddle. The washermen performed their native dances with great uproar. The succesful feature in the line of fun at this curious Chinese *fete* seemed to be the pulling of each other's pig-tail. The kicking up of their capacious trowsers during the dance caused the ironing apartments to resemble a room full of insane woman.

At 4½ they repaired to their dining-hall, where a repast suitable to their taste was provived by Captain Harvey, who seemed to take special interest in his Asiatic guests. Besides rice in various forms, and tea made in the Chinese mode, the Celestials partook of fruit, preserves and confectionery. At the close of their repast, Captain Hervey and the clegyman who has taken these Celestials into his Christian charge addressed a few remarks to them. Captain Hervey said that it gave him pleasure to patronize their festival, and that he was willing upon every occasion to honor their feelings as people of a great empire. He hoped that the remainder of the evening would be enjoyed by them in the best manner possible.

After supper they returned to their ironing room, where large vessels of tea, to which tin cups were attached, awaited the demand of the festive Chinamen during the evening. They sung again after supper, and danced with excessive glee. Bundles of fireworks were in readiness to close the feast of "Monki" with a brilliant demonstration.—*Newark Daily Advertiser.*

The Credit Mobilier Investigation.

WASHINGTON, January 3.—There seems to be little question among those who have interested themselves on the subject of the investigations of the Credit Mobilier Committee, that when the members charged with that inquiry reassemble on the 9th inst, a resolution will be passed opening the doors of the Committee Room to the public. The question at all events will be the first one considered by the Committee, and the statement is made that three of the members, viz.: Niblack, McCreery and Merrick, will vote in favor of such a resolution, and they being a majority, it is expected the proposition will succeed. It is thought the inquiry will not continue more than a fortnight from the time of the reassembling of the Committee, but a report is not expected until the last of January, as the testimony will require much time in printing. The most emphatic statements continue to be made regarding the facts already elicited, and if half of them are true, and their truth is affirmed by respectable persons, the investigation will show the most stupendous corruption ever witnessed in connection with legislation. It is said that the public thus far does not know the important developments that have been made by the Committee, and that the whole will never be known unless an open investigation is held.

FROM a recently published statement, it appears that the average life of the Jew in London is forty-nine years, while of the Christian it is only thirty-seven years. Of a given number of Christians, only one quarter will, as a general rule, live to be sixty years, while among Jews one-quarter live to be at least seventy-one. Among children, fourteen per cent. of the Christian population die between one year and five years of age, while only ten per cent. of the Jewish children. In Prussia it requires fifty-one years for the Christian population to double itself, and only forty-one years for the Jewish.

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STRAYED—CAME TO THE PREMISES of the subscriber in South Fayette township, November 1st, A DARK BROWN BULL. The owner will prove property, or it will be sold according to law. JOHN WALLACE, sr. ja4-3tW

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EXECUTORS' NOTICE.

The undersigned having been appointed Executors of the estate of Eilas Jones, deceased, late of Franklin Township, Allegheny Co., Penn'a, respectfully notify all indebted to said estate will make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate will present them for settlement to

DAVID FORSYTHE, JNO. SKILES, Executors.

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1 prize of	$50,000	500 prizes of	$ 100
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1 prize of	7,500	9 prizes of	300
4 prizes of	5,000	9 prizes of	250
4 prizes of	2,500	26 prizes of	200
20 prizes of	1,000	26 prizes of	150
20 prizes of	500	180 prizes of	100
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Tickets $10. Half Tickets $5. Quarters $2 50.

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POLITICAL.

LOUISIANA.

Report of the Committee Appointed to Wait on the President in Relation to the Federal Usurpation.

NEW ORLEANS, January 4.—The subcommittee of the committee of two hundred have reported, giving an account of their action at Washington and expressing their views respecting the present condition of affairs. It says: In fulfillment of the mission confided to us by the people we have laid before the Congress of the United States an impartial and truthful history of the extraordinary events which have recently transpired within the State of Louisiana, resulting in the overthrow of the government elected by the people, and in temporary installing in the offices of the State men who were not in any manner elected thereto. The President, while maintaining the propriety of the course which he has pursued in an executive capacity has not professed to consider his action as finally decisive of the vital question at issue in the politics of the State, but has

Remitted us to Congress

as the proper tribunal to investigate the facts with more minuteness than the means within Executive control affords him opportunity of doing, and furnish relief as the nature of the case may seem to require. We have the assurance of both the President and Attorney General, that such an investigation by Congress will meet with no opposition from the Administration, and that they will readily co-operate in the affair affording such appropriate relief as Congress may see fit to recommend. We confidently anticipate that Congress will promptly appoint a committee to investigate fairly and impartially the facts of the case, and in view of the gross and palpable wrongs which have been committed, we cannot doubt that such a committee must admit and report to Congress the necessity of prompt and complete relief.

The committee advise that the Lyceum Hall Legislature assemble on Monday in order to

Perpetuate its Legal Existence,

and recommend that people of the State and city extend to them their moral support and earnest sympathy, and such material aid as may enable them to assert and maintain by legal means, the rights of people the of the State to local self-government.

An Intended Coup d'Etat.

Acting Governor Pinchback to-day signed the act recently passed by the Kellogg legislature entitled an Act to Suppress Rioters and Unlawful Assemblages. It provides that if any three or more persons being armed with clubs or any other dangerous weapon or weapons, or if any ten or more persons shall unlawfully assemble in the city of New Orleans or in any town city or parish within this State for any unlawful purpose with intent to disturb the public peace or to cause a public disturbance, the persons so assembling shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction be punished by fine and imprisonment.

A Two Column Address

to the people signed by P. B. S. Pinchback acting governor of Louisiana, is published After the recital of the alleged misdeeds during the recent campaign, it says:

Not content with all these outrages against American citizenship these foiled and defeated leaders of a minority, when thwarted by a majority of the law as construed and enforced by an honest and independent judiciary, State and Federal, now purpose through a man pretending to be Governor-elect and a Legislature pretending to be elected, to organize and operate a government in direct conflict with and in violation of the dignity and peace of the existing government of the State of Louisiana and of the United States. We recoganize

The Right of Free Discussion

and of the free assemblage of the people. They may lawfully meet, not only to memorialize the authorities to redress wrong or perpetuate right; not only to criticize and censure their servants wherein they may deem them derelict, but even to denounce them for wrongs, real or imaginary. But when any class of men with undetermined and unascertained official status propose to meet and organize a law-making power (and the citizens may indulge themselves as fully as the largest personal liberty may require), the financial embarrassment and social disquiet incident thereto must belong to them. And when their action becomes organized, and suggests and prompts violations of the law, and obstructs and outrages the authority of the State in the exercise of the legitimate functions of the Departments, and inaugurates an Executive, and exercises governmental functions in the presence of, and in conflict with, the existing established authorities, such parties are revolutionists and

Guilty of Treason

against the State, and are disturbers of the public peace and must be dealt with as such.

I am not prepared, as the acting Executive of the law, to permit without let or hindrance a faction. It cannot for a moment be either ignored or overlooked, but must be met and suppressed. It is my duty as Executive not only to quell mobs and insurrections, but to prevent by the prompt and vigorous execution of the laws the inception of such riotous and disturbed conditions. I do not propose that such a state of things shall be inaugurated in the State of Louisiana as will make it necessary for the National authorities to declare martial law therein and take possession thereof, however much

This Deplorable Issue

may be sought and desired by the misabused, short-sighted and half-seeking men who are labering to that end.

The Governor elect, as returned by the Legislature in session at the State House, will on the day provided for in the legislation, be inaugurated and the Legislature, recognized by the President, will meet and perform its legitimate functions, but no pretended Governor shall be inaugurated, and no pretended General Assembly shall convene and disturb the public peace. Parties participating in either cases are public wrong doers and shall be promptly dealt with as such.

The Whole Force of the State

shall be used for this purpose, and all necessary national aid will be invoked to co-operate with the same. I have every confidence that the General Assembly now in session, sustained and aided by suggestions and the general influence of the community, will make wise and adequate laws, and I shall cheerfully co-operate with them in furthering the public weel, but no good end can be accomplished by disorder and revolution, while the commercial, financial and industrial interests of the State will be seriously affected thereby. No good citizens will sanction them under the obligation of my oath of office I am determined they shall not prevail.

The Custom House Cormorants.

Careful inquiry fails to show that there is any truth in the statement telegraphed from Washington that the Custom House employees had resigned their seats in the Legislature. Such resignation, it is believed, would break the quorum in the Senate.

Postmaster Lowell, Surveyor Ingraham, the two Herwigs and Sippor took part in the Legislation proceedings to-day.

It is understood that all the Custom House members have leave of absence from the Custom House during the session of the Legislature.

Pinchback's address threatening to disperse the Fusion Legialature creates considerable excitement. It is believed that only Federal troops can prevent Lyceum Hall Assembly from meeting.

No Danger of Collision.

WASHINGTON, January 4.—Private advices from New Orleans state there is no fear of violence or collision between the opposing factions on the day fixed for the inauguration of Governor. Although each party will go through the ceremony of inaugurating its candidate, it is said that the purpose of the Fusionists is to save the legal point, which might appear to be waived by omission to perform the ceremony.

The Right of the People Peacably to Assemble.

NEW ORLEANS, January 5.—The mass meeting at Exposition Hall, on January 2, the meeting of merchants at upper city hotel, Jackson, street last night; the meeting of Parish Commissioners of the Democracy, Reform and Liberal parties, and the Executive Committee of the Independent Clubs last night; the meeting yesterday of the committee of two hundred, at Merchants' Exchange, and the meeting of the Committee of Ten from each ward in the city appointed by the Exposition Hall meeting, were all largely attended and adopted resolutions expressing a calm determination to see the legally elected Legislature and State officers regularly inaugurated and installed, and calling upon the people to close their places of business on Monday and assemble in Lafayette Square to manifest a determination to yield a hearty and ready support to any and all means to accomplish the ends contemplated by the present movement. The committees of the above mentioned meetings conferred to day, and it is understood a plan for concert of action has been agreed upon. It is probable that most places of business will close to-morrow, and that the meeting at Lafayette Square will be very large. It is not generally believed that the Pinchback authorities will attempt to disperse the Fusionists.

What General Emory Has to Say.

The following letter was received by Pinchback from Gen. Emory on Saturday:

HEADQRS. DEP'T. OF THE GULF,
NEW ORLEANS, LA.,
January 4, 1873.

To His Excellency, the Governor of Louisiana:

SIR:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of this date, and to state in reply that, in accordance with my instructions, I shall hold the troops in readiness to preserve the peace in this city. I also enclose the copy of a telegram this day received from the General commanding the army of the United States, and your Excellency cannot fail to perceive that the action I propose to take is in strict accordance with the orders contained therein.

I am, Governor, very respectfully your obedient servant,

E. H. EMORY,
Colonel Commanding and Brevet Major General.

Gen. Sherman's Dispatch to Gen. Emory.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 4, 1873.

You are authorized to use the troops under your command to preserve the peace, if in your judgment it beomes necessary.

A Telegram that Explains Itself.

The following telegram was sent to-day:

NEW ORLEANS, January 5, 1873.

To Hon. G. H. Williams, Attorney General of the United States.

The members of the Legislature returned elected by the State Board and recognized by Governor Warmoth before the assemblage of the body at Mechanics Institute, are compelled to meet to-morrow under our Constitution in order to preserve their status. Their assembling will be peaceable, without arms, and with no purpose of aggression, but simply to organize. The organization presided over by Pinchback has threatened a violent interference, from which serious troubles may arise. That organization derives all its authority from the attitude of the Federal executive and will be controlled by the President. I trust that he will discountenance interference with the assembly which has a lawful object, and is rendered necessary by the situation.

H. H. OGDEN,
Attorney General of Louisiana.

"The President Goes Back on Pinchback."

The announcement has just been made, apparedly by authority, that General Emory has received instructions from Washington that the United States troops shall only be used to preserve the peace; that any body of citizens, styling themselves what they may, have the right to meet peaceably for any purpose not unlawful, and that if any attempt should be made to disperse such assemblage they shall be protected.

When this was announced the crowd assembled in the St. Charles Hotel rotounda, and simultaneously ejaculated "Whew! the President gone back on Pinchback."

CALIFORNIA.

Strenuous Protest Against the Gift of Goat Island to the Central Pacific.

SAN FRANCISCO, January 4.—The Chamber of Commerce is thronged to-night by an assemblage of the most wealthy and influential men of the city and State, to take formal action against he passage of the Goat Island bill. The meeting is well represented in every respect. Gov. Booth presides and is addressing the people. Mayor Alvord and C. Adolph Law, President of the Chamber of Commerce, are on the platform. Governor Booth is making a very powerful speech. He says: It is my deliberate conviction that the public sentiment of this city and State is as nearly unanimous in opposition to the passage of the Goat Island bill as it ever can be on any subject where two opinions are possible. Speaking of the present position of the company, he says it already holds or controls two hundred acres along Mission Bay, almost the entire of Oakland, in front of Alamedia Point, the landing at Vallejo, has almost exclusive control of the landings at Sacramento and Stockton, and enjoys the practical monopoly of steam navigation to all these places. There is nothing in the whole range of physical possibilities for the company to get except Goat Island. He concluded that Goat Island was the pistol held at the head of San Francisco by the company to compel other concessions in the future. He held that the people were fully justified in the fears that the bridge to Goat Island would spoil the harbor and destroy its beauty. He cited the opinions of eminent civil Engineers on that point. Governor Booth denounced the efforts making at Washington to create the impression that the public opinion of this State has undergone a change and now favors the grant of the island to the company. The session is pushed in Congress at the present time because the company fears the postponement may result in the defeat of the measure. The proposition of those favoring the measure is as one to five thousand. The company concedes that their use of the island is not a public necessity, for they have offered to make a donation of two and a half million of dollars and give them certain privileges in Mission Bay.

C. Adolph Low, President of the Chamber of Commerce, followed in a speech expressive of the opinions of the commercial class against the cession of the island. He said it would result disastrously to the commercial and other interests of the city.

Resolutions were adopted to telegraph the speeches and resolutions to the Senators and representatives in Congress.

A Committee of Ways and Means was appointed, among whose duties it was to selecs influential citizens to proceed at once to Washington and lay the matter before Congress.

A resolution was adopted unanimously expressive of the result of the meeting against the passage of the bill by Congress.

MAINE.

Canvassing for State Officers.

AUGUSTA, January 2.—At the caucus of the Republican members of the Legislature last evening all of the old State officers were renominated except Attorney-General, for which position H. M. Plaisted was selected.

Inauguration of Governor Perham—His Message—The Sale of Cider.

AUGUSTA, January 2.—Governor Perham was inaugurated to-day. The annual message, which shows a healthy condition of financial and manufacturing interests of the State, present the State debt as $7,187,900. If no extraordinary appropriations are made this winter, the State tax for 1873 can be reduced five mills on the dollar, being a decrease of $170,000 from the State tax of 1872. The Governor advocates an increase of wages of female teachers, and raising the public schools to a higher standard, so that private schools and academies may become unnecessary. The message notes a rapid renewal of industrial interests, especially ship building and manufactures. The Governor is glad to notice that women are being admitted to the colleges of the State. On the temperance question, he expresses the opinion that the law prohibiting the sale of cider had failed to meet the expectations of its friends, and should be modified.

FOREIGN.

CUBA.

"The Same Old Story."

MADRID, January 2.—The journals here deny that the insurgents in Cuba have met with success in their recent operations, and assert that the rebellion will soon be crushed.

Holguin Again the Seat of Operations.

HAVANA, December 30, 1872.—All the available regular troops in Havana, numbering four hundred, commanded by Gen. Chinchilla went to Holguin on Saturday. The volunteers consequently again mount guard on the fortifications about the city. Acting Captain General Ceballos has sent a judge advocate to investigate the recent operations at Holguin.

The journals say that only five officers and four privates were killed there. The insurgents carried off the regimental chest. The insurgent sympathizers say that the rebels will soon hold an election for the purpose of replacing Cespedes, with Ignatio Agramonte as President. Their object is to create a favorable impression abroad, and avail themselves of Agramonte's superior abilities and energy.

Activity of the Insurgents.

HAVANA, December 31, 1872.—On the night of the twenty-second instant the insurgents attacked the town of Magarabovita, but were repulsed by the troops, not, however, before they had burned eight houses in the town.

On the night of the twenty-eighth instant the gens d'armes repulsed a body of insurgents who were marching to attack the fortified place of Maraquan.

MEXICO.

Highway Robbers—Gen. Rosecrans' Railroad Not Endorsed.

CITY OF MEXICO, December 24.—The Toules stage was attacked by a band of thieves between Chepultepec and the capital, and robbed, after which the robbers coolly started into the capital ahead of the diligence.

The *Journal* says: Gen. Santa Anna is expected in Vera Cruz during the month of Janury.

The Mexican Congress adjourned without finally passing the Rosecranz project. An English company has entered as competitor with the Plumb and Rosecrans schemes.

The Vera Cruz and City of Mexico Railroad has been finished, and preparations on a grand scale are being made for the inauguration of festivities. Mexican journalists have arranged to receive the representatives of foreign journals.

Reforms to be Recommended.

President Lerdo Tejada is expected to say at the closing of Congress that the sending of embassies to Spain, Germany and Guatemala had been decided upon, and that the creation of a Rio Grande Commission was of the greatest importance, as it would sustain the interests of the Republic and avoid international complication which the government ought to prevent; the President also asks permission to issue a new loan to meet the necessities of the exchequer, and promises a Railroad projects would receive equal attention and Congress be informed of them.

SPAIN.

The King in Favor of Emancipation in Porto Rico.

MADRID, January 2.—At the New Year's reception of King Amadeus yesterday the subject of Colonial Reforms was mentioned in conversation, and His Majesty expressed himself as heartily in favor of the bill recently introduced in Cortes providing for the emancipation of slaves in Porto Rico.

The members of the former Sagasta Ministry did not attend the reception.

The municipalities of Navarre are raising volunteers to fight the Carlist bands now roaming through that province.

CRIME.

The Defense Closes.

NEW YORK, January 4.—To-day, after an exhaustive argument, in which the character of Fisk and the witnesses for the prosecution were severely excoriated, Mr. Tremaine closed his effort for the prisoner at one o'clock.

There was great applause from the audience upon the conclusion of the address, which was suppressed by the Judge.

Argument for the Prosecution.

After recess Mr. Beach commenced to reply for the prosecution, and spoke several hours. He reviewed at length the testimony of the principal witnesses, and called upon the jury to judge whether, from the story of Stokes himself, the case was not one of murder.

Stokes' early career and the circumstances of the murder were commented upon with severity, the question of premeditation being submitted to the jury on the broad principle whether at the moment of firing the fatal shot the prisoner intended to kill.

Charge of the Judge.

When Mr. Beach had concluded, the Judge at once proceeded to deliver his charge After complimenting the jury, counsel and press for abstaning from criticisms in the case, he charged that all questions were to be discarded which bore upon the character and habits or social surroundings of either deceased or prisoner The killing being practically conceded, the question was whether that killing was a crime. It was agreed on both sides that the killing was either murder in the first degree, manslaughter in the third degree or justifiable homicide. To determine the point at issue, it was important to consider were there two pistols found, or whether the prisoner was acting in self-defence. He then explained the theory of the prosecution that there was but one pistol, and of the defense that there were two. He intimated that the jury might consider another theory, viz: that the pistol found by the lad was dropped by the prisoner. Though this theory was irreconcilable with the testimony, no one testifies to seeing the pistol in Fisk's hands except the prisoner. The silence of the prisoner when arrested didn't necessarily involve guilt. If the jury believed the prisoner fired from premeditated design to kill without danger, they should find a verdict of murder in the first degree, unless they found a verdict of manslaughter in the third; and on the latter point they were to consider that there was a conflict and whether the character of Fisk was such as from menaces to lead to the apprehension of danger—on that point only whether the deceased was a personally violent and dangerous man or not, were they to consider his character. It was the duty of the prisoner to satisfy them that the killing was not murder. His Honor then explained the kind of doubt to which the prisoner would be entitled, and in conclusion said it would be a great misfortune if the jury now disagreed. Ormarly twelve honest, intelligent men do, after consideration, make up their minds and agree. Where passion, prejudice or or obstinacy or other motives were present they do not. He made these remarks because the jury on a former trial disagreed. His Honor did not anticipate a disagreement in this case The jury then retired.

The Verdict.

The jury came in at 11½ o'clock, having been absent about three hours, and rendered a verdict against the prisoner of murder in the first degree. There was a marked sensation in court at the announcement of the verdict. The prisoner turned ashy pale, and his sister wept aloud.

Assistant District Attorney Fellows moved that the sentence of the law be pronounced upon him, but at the suggestion of Mr. Tremaine the Judge deferred passing the sentence until Monday.

The jury, it transpired, on retiring, stood ten for murder in the first degree and two for manslaughter in the third degree.

The Feeling in New York.

The anticipation that the verdict would be given some time to-night created much interest in many places throughout the city. It was hardly expected, however, that the verdict would be reached so soon. During the latter days of the trial some apprehension was awakened among the friends of the prisoner at the pertinacity and skill with which the testimony for the prosecution was evolved; still, a feeling existed among many that conviction of murder in the first degree would not be found, and that if there were no disagreements of the jury the verdict would be either justifiable homicide or manslaughter in the third degree.

From information derived in an interview with some of the lawyers of Stokes, it is thought that no exceptions to the verdict will be taken.

OTHER CRIMES.

A Mysterious Case of Poisoning.

ST. LOUIS, January 4.—A special to the *Democrat* from Decatur, Illinois, says that the family of A. Culp, consisting of seven persons, were taken violently sick immediately after breakfast yesterday morning, the symptoms being of poison. Dr. Chenworth investigated the matter and found a paper containing arsenic deposited in the pump, water from which had been used in making coffee for breakfast. The family is very sick but at last accounts was out of danger, There is no clue as to who put the arsenic in the pomp.

The "Lotteree."

BINGHAMPTON, January 4.—John S. Parder, a noted lottery man, was arrested last evening on the complaint of Israel MacDonald, special agent of the Postoffice Department. He is charged with violating the laws of the United States against lotteries in fraudulently using the mails.

Another Mother-in-Law Murdered.

NEW YORK, January 4.—At Newark, New Jersey, on Thursday, a man beat out the brains of his mother-in-law with an iron bar.

Accidentally Poisoned.

NASHVILLE, January 4.—Augustus Calvert, twelve years old, was accidentally poisoned yesterday. He fell, and his elbow struck in a parcel of wet meal mixed with strychnine. The boy was eating a peace of bread at the time, brushed off the meal that adhered to his sleeve, continued his eating and was poisoned with what he got on his hands. It communicated to his bread. He died this morning.

A Curious Suicide.

NEW YORK, January 4.—A sailor named Riley suicided this afternoon by jumping headforemost from the main yard to the deck of the bark, on which he had recently shipped, while she was on her way out in the East river, bound for Liverpool. The spectacle was witnessed by the crowds on the ferry boats. Riley, who is said to be from Logansport, Illinois, was picked up and his body taken to the Morgue.

BOSTON, January 1.—At the organization of the Legislature to-day Dr. Loring was chosen Present of the Senate and John E. Sanford, Speaker of the House.

River and Weather.

BREAK-UP IN THE OHIO.

The Break-up in the Ohio.

CINCINNATI, January 3.—There is nothing new in river matters here since the break up last night, except that the mammoth wharfboat belonging to the Southwestern Transportation Company is left on shore, caused by the sudden fall in the river. Efforts are being made to pull her off.

The ice in the Licking river is still gorged about half a mile above the mouth. The gorge is from fifteen to twenty feet high.

The river is now falling.

The gorge at Madison, Indiana gave way this morning, and carried the steamer General Buell half a mile below that city and sunk her.

It is reported that the gorge nineteen miles above Louisville broke this morning. It has not made its appearance at Louisville yet.

The ice at Wheeling, Va., also gave way this morning, cutting down the steamer Carrie Brooks.

LATER.—The ice in the Licking has just started.

The gorge at New Albany gave way at midnight. It did no damage.

LATER.—The *Chronicle's* Louisville special says that about two hundred coal boats, barges and wreckers are moving with the ice below Madison. All gorges between Madison and Louisville have broken.

The river is rising fast; eight feet on the falls.

The Gorge Breaks above Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, January 3.—The gorge above broke loose this morning. The ice is coming down in vast fields, but no damage has been done as yet.

The steamboat men are all prepared for danger.

LATER.—Ice running very heavily since 10:30 A. M.

The river is full of crushed ice, and a large number of immense floes are passing down.

The water is shallow on Writzel's dam, at the head of the canal, and the ice floes are thoroughly broken up in passing over it. The fields which pass down the chute between the wings of the dam are broken to pieces against the piers of the bridge or crushed up in the fall. The ice is generally porous and heavy and floats deep.

A coal barge containing about eight thousand bushels, belonging to Hyatt & Stone, was cut down at the wharf this afternoon. Loss about three thousand dollars. The barge was towed up at the head of the canal this morning to supply customers.

The hull of the old Dick Fulton and a flat broke loose from the tow head this afternoon and drifted down near the first pier, when the tug Magnolia rescued them from the ice.

The water rose 4½ feet to-day. It is now 7½ feet in the chute and 9½ in the canal and still rising steadily.

There is no reliable news from the coal fleet at Pumpkin Patch, but the general impression is that the fleet will not suffer much, if any, damage.

The ice scrap boat is lying at the upper portion of the river, but the ice passes clear of the boat at the levee.

The Gen. Buell Sinks at Madison and Proves a Total Loss.

LOUISVILLE, January 3.—Captain King, of the Dove No. 2 arrived this afternoon from Madison. He says the gorge there broke at 4 A. M., taking the General Buell down a mile and sinking her. She is a total loss.

It also broke the Nat Williams to pieces and sunk her.

The ferry boat pushed a large number of empty coal barges and some loaded ones on the bank, making them a total loss.

The river raised eight feet from eight o'clock last night up to six o'clock this morning.

The losses are about as follows: General Buell, $40,000; Nat Williams, $2,000; ferry boat, $2,000, and coal and barges $30,000; total, $74,000.

The weather here is turning colder. It cleared up during the day. It is supposed the Madison gorge will be here about 9 o'clock to-night, and is looked for with considerable anxiety.

The Break up at Wheeling—The Carrie Brooks Cut Down.

WHEELING, W. Va., January 3.—The river at this place started about 11 o'clock this morning. The ice from the upper end of the wharf down has run out. The ice from the wharf up to Steubenville started at 7 o'clock this morning. The starting probably preserved the boats here from damage.

The ferry boat at Martinsville was carried down to the upper point of the city and pushed ashore. She lays in a very precarious situation.

The steamer Carrie Brooks was cut down by the ice and sunk to her guards. Fortunately she sunk very straight, and the river falling some three feet, they succeeded in covering the break by the use of syphons and succeeded in raising her.

The gorge at Brown's Island, Smith's Ferry and Rochester gave way this afternoon and are expected here by midnight.

Fears are entertained that the boats here may yet suffer serious damage.

Weather clear and mild.

River 13 feet 3 inches and rising fast.

The Gorge at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, January 3.—After rising about three feet the river began to fall slowly this evening. The ice above the bridge is still strong, and pedestrians continue to cross, but the gorge at Carondolet is weaker.

A large field broke off last night and sunk four barges laden with iron ore. One of the barges belonged to the Ohio River Salt Company.

It was colder last night, and a sharp breeze took place, which has continued ever since the opening. Navigation below here is considered so near at hand that the crews of the several steamers have gone to Cairo and other points to bring up the boats.

Several representatives of ferry and packet companies held a meeting to-day to consider the question of moving the ice between here and Carondolet.

The owners of the Great Republic made a proposition to break a passage through the gorge for $3,000.

The parties interested will go to Carondolet to-morrow to view the situation there and then decide what will be done. In the meantime the towboat Fisher is butting below, and is making fair progress.

A High River Coming Down to Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, O., January 3.—The news from above indicates that a very high river is coming down.

The Licking river is running with heavy ice and a large number of loose saw logs this afternoon, but the ice is soft and broken.

There are no additions to the damages already reported.

Two or three little steamers have been thrown aground without injury, but will be afloat by the rise of the river.

There is a rumor that coal boats broke loose at Refout's, sinking the steamer Emma Graham, valued at $6,000, loss total, together with a three thousand dollar cargo of flour. No insurance.

The steamers up the river are reported running.

The boats here are loading, and some of them expect to start out to-morrow.

Weather clear and windy, mud on the streets freezing since dark.

The rumor last night that the London went down with the ice is false. She is safe in the lower part of the city.

The river is pretty near clear above the mouth of the Hocking.

Specials to the *Gazette* say the Kanawha is sixteen feet at Charleston. It raised in twenty-four hours seven feet at Ironton, and correspondingly at Marietta, Wheelig, and other points.

Private dispatches report the Monongahela rising with almost unparreleled rapidity.

In Anticipation of the Flood

the people in the lower part of the city are removing merchandize from the cellars and placing it high and dry.

The *Gazette* special from Zanesville says that the ice moving in the Muskingum this morning threw Granger's mill off its foundation and sunk the small steamer William Fox.

A Broken Rail!

(First Dispatch.)

CLEVELAND, O., January 3.—Early this evening the express north on the Pittsburgh and Erie Railroad ran off the track at Moravia, the two hind cars going down an embankment thirty feet. Twenty passengers were injured, none seriously, except one old lady, who had her leg broken. The injured passengers were taken to New Castle and Youngstown. The cause of the accident was a broken rail.

(Second Dispatch)

ERIE, Pa., January 3.—This afternoon the train bound north on the Beaver Valley branch of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad struck a broken rail near Moravia, about five miles south of New Castle and the train consisting of a baggage car and three coaches thrown off and down an embankment. Two of the coaches were burned, taking fire from the rear. Nine of the passengers were burned. The names of the injured are as follows:

Seriously—Mrs. Eliza Hunter; McKeesport, Pa., leg broken; Mr Fellows, Youngstown, badly hurt about the head.

Slightly injured—John Bailey, Youngstown, O; Wells Clark, do.; Wm. Lourie, do.; Charles Carbaugh, Johnstown, Pa.; John Flynn, Powers, Station; Geo. Read, Johnstown, Pa.; Chas. Passo Passavant, Pittsburgh; John Bott, Greensburg, Pa.; J. H. Hammond, New Hamburg; Enoch Evans and wife, Sharon; Mary O'Neil, Sharon; P. Henry, New Castle, Pa.; C. B. Yateman, Pittsburgh; Phil. Osborne, Girard. Minnie Winters, New Castle; C. C. Young, Albion, Pa; Caroline Mullican, Sharpsville, Pa.; M. P. Hewitt, do.; Geo. Woodruff, New Castle, Pa.; C. R. Phipps, brakeman, do.

WASHINGTON.

Boutwell's Budget—An Increase of the Public Debt.

WASHINGTON, January 2.—Following is the Public Debt Statement for the month of December:

DEBT BEARING INTEREST IN COIN.

Six per cent. bonds	$ 1,342,084,150
Five per cent. bonds	414,567,300
Total	$ 1,756,651,450

DEBT BEARING NO INTEREST.

Lawful money debt	$17,428,800
Matured debt	4,084,220
Legal Tender Notes	356,642,294
Certificates of deposit	25,370,000
Fractional currency	457,220,61
Coin Certificates	232,630,00
Total without interest	452,907,356

TOTAL DEBT.

Principal	$ 2,231,191,025
Interest	40,667,161

CASH IN TREASURY.

Coin	743,382,75
Currency	98,765,73
Special deposit held for redemption of certificates of deposit, as provided by law	25,370,000
Total	109,805,849

RECAPITULATION.

Debt less cash in Treasury	2,162,252,336
Increase of the debt during the last month	1,686,367

PACIFIC R. R. BONDS.

Bonds issued to Pacific Railroad Co's	
Interest, payable in lawful money principal outstanding	6,423,512
Interest accrued and not yet paid	1,938,705
Interest paid by United States	16,870,575
Interest repaid by transportation of mails, &c	4,008,002
Balance of interest paid by United States	12,564,573

Ku Klux Pardoned.

The President to-day pardoned David O Shaw and Galbraith Hambright, both of South Carolina, serving out terms of imprisonment in the Albany Penitentiary for Ku Klux crimes. The former was sentenced for eight and the latter for two years.

JOURNALISTIC.

The "Tribune" Threatens a Suit for Libel.

NEW YORK, January 4.—The *Tribune* has the following: Two editors, one in New York and the other in Brooklyn, who apparently spend their waking hours inventing stories about this newspaper instead of looking after their own, have recently published an unusual fiction as malicious as it is preposterous, concerning the business ownership of the *Tribune*. Libel suits, it adds, are to be instituted, unless retraction is immediately made. Henry C. Bowen is mentioned as the Brooklyn editor.

An Abject Apology.

Demand was made upon Henry C. Bowen, of the Brooklyn *Union* to-day, by a lawyer representing the *Tribune* for a retraction of the alleged libel appearing in the *Union*, and which was subsequently copied into the *Times* of this city, concerning the ownership and circulation of the *Tribune*. The Brooklyn *Union* this evening in its editorial says: It had no knowledge of its own, and has none now in relation to the matter complained of. The *Union* acknowledges that its informant obtained his knowledge from herasay testimony.

THE PIGTAIL PROBLEM.

WHAT "JOHN" WILL DO WHEN HE GETS THE UPPER HAND.

Specimen Bricks from Frisco—White Skilled Labor Driven to the Wall—Significant Facts for Workingmen Beaver Falls an Entering Wedge for More Importations.

As there are quite a number of people in this vicinity who believe that the influx of Chinese into the labor market is perfectly harmless, and that "Chinese labor like water will find its level," we should be pleased to know what they think about the following condition of things in Frisco as given in the San Francisco *Post* of a few days since:

Some years ago the boot and shoe trade gave employment to a large number of white employees—men and women, boys and girls, nearly all of whom are now thrown out of employment. The commencement of this change was brought about by the hatred which the manufacturers bore toward an organization of shoemakers, which was banded together for the interest of its members. The Chinese companies made overtures to the manufacturers to supply them with cheap labor. The greed of the latter induced them to swallow

THE GOLDEN BAIT.

The bargain concluded, the Chinese companies furnished their serfs in lots to suit customers, each company vieing with the other in getting these men instructed. The manufacturers rubbed their hands in glee, and were delighted with their help. They were so humble and attentive to business; they never got on a spree; they knew nothing about striking for higher wages, and above all, they were so cheap. By their cupidity the manufacturers have forever taken this branch of industry out of the hands of the American mechanic on this coast. Before the change, California had the reputation of making the best work in the Union; now the manufacturers have a stock on hand that is

COMPARITIVELY WORTHLESS,

And which it seems impossible that they can dispose of except by aid of a fire. The men whom they have instructed are now experts, and have gone into competition with them, and will yet drive them from the business, as they have driven their white employees.

To enumerate the number of Chinese manufacturers of slippers, boots and shoes would be an impossible task, for many of them are stuck down into all sorts of impossible places, where the light of day never shines. Following are the names of some of the

PRINCIPAL MANUFACTORIES.

Where Chinese labor is chiefly employed:

Emerson & Co., successors to the St. Crispins, 727 Market street, have discharged all their white hands except four, who are making men's shoes. This shop formerly employed fifteen women and from thirty to forty men. Now there are only about twenty Chines and four white men, "with a downward tendency."

Another man, named Wolf, on 971 Market street, has about fifty coolies making ladies' shoes and brogans. There is not a pale face on the premises. This is the same Wolf who devoured things at the Pacific Tannery when he was foreman, and the first man who introduced the coolie to the business on this coast.

Orrin Jones' shingle hangs out at 216 Dupont street. He has given employment to forty white men, but now fear fill the bill. He has a few white girls in the shop, but the majority of the fitting is done on the outside by Chinese.

Weaver & Taylor keep their rookery on Mason street, near Post. About seventy natives of China are employed. They eat and lodge over the shop, and, oh, ye gods! what a lodging house! The bunks are one above the other, like dry goods boxes, with a sliding door large enough to crawl into. Two men sleep in each bunk without bedding, and in most cases with out clothing, the air tight box taking the place of blankets. About a bushel of dirt in the corner of this sleeping department helps its appearance. The white overseer sleeps in the shop, and also his assistant.

Rosenstock & Co. keep their factory on the corner of Bush and Sansome streets. This company once employed about two hundred men and boys, and about thirty girls, all of whom were thrown out of employment on the 16th of November by a suspension of business for an indefinite period. During last summer they employed one hundred Chinese on boots, shoes and brogans, which left work short with several white shoemakers in that establishment.

Buckingham & Hecht Brothers' factory has been one of the most extensive establishments on the Pacific Coast, and at one time gave employment to about three hundred men and boys, and fifty women. This company was one of the first to employ the coolie, and have been doing work on a large scale, having about two hundred of them. Quite a number of the white workmen have gone East; others have engaged in whatever business they could find employment at.

Einstein & Co., corner Sansome and Halleck streets, employ about forty white men and 140 Chinese. They are only manufacturing about eight months in the year. The white men are working on a short allowance of work—about four days in the week.

Wentworth, Hobert & Co. have their shoe factory on Fell street, between Franklin and Gough. The establishment is running Chinamen and steam power. Recently they received 500 sacks of rice from China. The Chinese board and lodge in the shop, and get their rations served out to them like sailors on board a man-of-war. If they use more than their allowance they have to furnish it themselves. Whitemen are like angels' visits—few and far between—in this factory.

S. Wolff, 511 Market street, employs about 150 Chinese. He keeps twenty-four sewing machines running, and gives out a great deal of fitting to Chinese on the outside. In this shop there is employed one white man and three boys.

CONCLUSION.

It is evident that the Chinese have now a complete monopoly of the boot, shoe and slipper business of this coast, and will drive every white manufacturer and operative from the business in a shorter time than is generally supposed. There are at the lowest calculation three thousand Chinese engaged in it at present in this city, and not over four hundred white men in factories. The coolie has deprived at least five hundred women and girls of employment at this business, and has driven several families from the coast. Will not the City Fathers build us more reform schools and Magdalen asylums for the accommodation of our children?"

It is but too clearly evident that the Beaver Falls cheap labor experiment is but an entering wedge for the system in the manufacturing establishments, in our midst, and this can only result here as elsewhere, in driving white labor out of the market, and compelling white men to learn some other business or starve. Workingmen may rely on it as soon as the Beaver Falls pig tail arrangement becomes an assured success. This is foreshadowed by events, and a "feeler" in the organ of the manufacturers, the *American Manufacturer* of last week, in which John is represented to be a pretty good kind of a fellow, smart and efficient, enterprising, and all that.

The question for workmen to consider is whether they will organize to protect their own interests, or sit down supinely till the almond eyed gentlemen takes the bread out of their mouths.

Not Satisfied with Sixty Cents a Day.

A short time ago we referred to the introduction of Chinese labor at the Beaver Falls cutlery works, and to the manner in which the skilled "Melican men" were euchred out of their situations by the almoned-eyed gentlemen from beyond the seas. We have now to chronicle a new feature in the situation, which occurred last week at Beaver Falls. In short, John has adopted a favorite Melican custom, and

STRUCK FOR HIGHER WAGES.

The immediate cause of the strike is the difference of wages paid to the Chinese, many of the Josh worshippers appearing to think that one Cninaman is as good as another. The first batch of Orientals, seventy-five in number arrived June 9th, 1872, and were engaged at seventy cents per day in gold. The second installment of cheap labor, sixty-nine in number, which arrived December 1st, 1872, had been engaged at sixty cents per day in gold. After a short time the second batch asked that their wages be increased to seventy cents. This after considerable parlying was refused and in consequence the Celestials who want something like a "fair days wages for a fair days work" struck on Friday last and want more "payee," and propose to hold out till they get it. We understand their is a disposition manifested on the part of the company to accede to the ultimatum of the Mongolians.

Having lost the white skilled laborers, the company are now at the mercy of the "pig-tails," who will not be slow to discover and improve the situation. The suggestive point of the strike is that as soon the Chinese comprehend the situation they forthwith go back on the cheap labor programme and want an advance in their wages.

ROBBING THE MAIL.

Pranks of a Postoffice Clerk—How Sam. Williams Raised his Salary Above $450—Hearing Yesterday Before Commissioner McCandless.

Yesterday afternoon a hearing was had before United States Commissioner McCandless in the case of Samuel Williams, charged on oath of Detective Thos. Pender, with embezzling from and mutilating letters in the Sharon, Mercer county Postoffice. The accused is a nephew of the Postmaster at Sharon, and is very respectfully connected, and has heretofore borne an excellent character. It seems that a number of money letters passing through the Sharon Postoffice had been lost, and as large number of others had been mutilated apparently for the purpose of ascertaining whether or not there was money in them. Efforts were made to discover the guilty party, decoy letters were used, and finally the defendant, who had been employed in the Postoffice at Sharon at $450 per year, was fixed upon as the guilty party. Great interest was manifested in the hearing, a large number of witnesses were present. The defendant was represented by R. B. Carnahan, Esq., and District Attorney Swoope appeared for the United States.

Mr. Shuter, Postmaster at Youngstown, Ohio, was called as a witness, and testified that as many as fifteen letters had been received at his office in one day, the envelopes of which had been torn down the side in a peculiar but uniform way. Mr. Shuter also testified that money letters had been missed, then detailed the efforts to discover the office where the embezzling and mutilating was done. A decoy letter, addressed to Hubbard, containing marked money, had been sent to the Sharon office apparently by mistake, but really by design. The letter never reached its destination.

Mr. F. Powers, Postmaster at Youngstown, Ohio, and Mr. Edwards, Postmaster at Hubbard, testified to "crooked ways" in which the mail was mutilated n the Sharon Postoffice.

The father and some other witnesses were heard for the defense, after which the defendant was held in $7,000 bail for his appearance at the special February term. The bail was furnished by the father of the accused.

SHERIFF HARE INSTALLED.

"A Man, a Brother" and a Barber Appointed Deputy Sheriff.

Yesterday, in the District and Common Pleas Courts, the commission of John H Hare, as Sheriff of Allegheny county, was read. The oath of office was administered by Judge Sterrett in the Common Pleas Court, after which proclamation was made in each court, in accordance with the law. Subsequently Sheriff Hare announced the following appointments: W. J. Diehl, Chief Clerk; A. Scandrett, Assistant; Deputies, A. F. Pearson, Hugh Boyd, Richard Fife, Wm. J. Stubbs, W. Lockhart, Fred. Wilhelm, Paul Carson. The latter is a tonsorial artist, of a dark lemon color, and was one of the "coons" who helped to keep the colored element straight during the Hare Hunting campaign. Paul is an admirer of the fine arts, a landscape and portrait painter of some reputation, and during his leisure hours will sketch the bankrupt faces of those unfortunate fellows who are so unluckey as to go into "partnership with the Sheriff."

Death of Hon. J. P. Penney.

On Saturday, John P. Penney, Esq., a well-known citizen, died at the family residence on Penn avenue. The deceased was a prominent member of the Pittsburgh Bar, and has been a member and Speaker of the Legislature, representing the county in the Senate and Lower House. He was also a member of City Councils, and in all the official positions which he held displayed great ability. He was in the fifty-fifth year of his age. No notice of his illness had been made, and the announcement of his death causes surprise and sorrow. His funeral will take place this afternoon at two o'clock.

Have You Seen Her

A lady who for the last five years has been a leader of fashion in New York, and who may be seen twice a week in her elegant caleche driving a pair of superb ponies in Central Park, has recently stated, in the select circle to which she belongs, that the only article in existence which imparts beauty and lustre to the complexion without ultimately impairing the texture of the skin and causing it to collapse & wrinkle, is HAGAN'S MAGNOLIA BALM The name of the distinguished member of the beau monde who made this declaration cannot with propriety be given, but it may be mentioned *en passant* that she has spent several years of her life in Europe and is familiar with all the arts and and preprrations employed by the court beauties of the old world to enhance their charms.

If You

Dull, drowsy, debilitated, have frequent Headache, mouth taste bad, poor appetite, and tongue coated, you are suffering from Torpid Liver or "Biliousness," and nothing will cure so speedily and permanently as Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. Sold by all Druggist. 610

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

Closing quotations of Gold and Government Securities in New York, corrected by N. HOLMES & SONS, Bankers, 57 Market street:

Gold	112¾
United States 6s, 1881, Old	115⅝
United States 6s (Coupons)	116⅛
United States 5-20s, 1867	112 @113¼
United States 5-20s, 1868, old	112 @113⅝
United States 5-20s, 1868	112 @113⅝
United States 5-20s, (new issues)	112⅞
United States 5-20s, 1867	113⅝
United States 5-20s, 1868 (Coupons), old	114⅜
United States 10-40s	108⅝
United States 10-40s, (Coupons)	108¼@108¾
Currency Sixes	113½@113¾
New 5 Per Cents	112

PITTSBURGH PRODUCE MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY POST, THURSDAY, January 9, 1873.

REMARKS—It gives us pleasure to announce a resumption of navigation to all points. This will naturally improve trade very materially. It will increase the receipts of produce and enable our manufacturers to forward their products to Southern and Western cities. The big coal fleet has pretty nearly all departed, much to the relief of the coal men, who have been anxiously waiting for the good time. The run will be a large one, destined principally for the South. Trade on the landing was very brisk. Produce—We have nothing very important to note in regard to this matter. The demand was fair and sales regular at the prices that have ruled for some days. Groceries—Dealers report a quiet market. This, however, is generally the situation about this season of the year. An early improvement may be looked for. Coffee is reported firm, with a fair local demand, without any change in prices. Sugars quiet at previous prices. Flour is held firmly, with a good local and export demand.

GROCERIES—We can report a fair market with a fair demand at the following:

COPPER—Common Rio 20c; fair 21c; good 22c; prime to choice 23a24c; roasted, in pound packages, 25c; loose 24½c; Java 25a26c.

SUGARS—Crushed 13¼c; granulated 13¼c; powdered 13¼c; A coffee 12¼c; B 12¼c; extra C 12c; C, 11⅝c; Porto Rico 10 a11c.

SYRUPS—H. & E. 55c; Maryland 55c; B. & E. 80c; Maple flavor 65c.

SPICES—Grain pepper 24c; allspice 20c; nutmeg $1 25; cloves 35c; ginger 25c.

RICE—Carolina 8¼a9½c; Rangoon 7¾ a8c.

MOLASSES—New Orleans 73a75c.

BACON—Dealers report a fair trade demand. Hams, sugar cured 13½c; shoulders do 7½c; plain do 6c; rib sides 8½c; clear rib 8½c; clear 9c; ham sausage 10c; breakfast bacon 12c.

DRIED BEEF—18c per lb.

MESS PORK—$14 50.

LARD—Tierces 8¾c; half bbls 9¼c; pails 10c.

PIGS' FEET—Half bbls $4 75; kegs $2 40.

RAGS—Are quoted steady at 3¼a3½c per lb.

POTATOES—Market quiet and unchanged. We note sales of peach blows in first hands at 80c, store 85a87c.

POULTRY—Dressed chickens fresh per lb 12a13c; ducks 13a14c; turkeys 16a18c

BUTTER—With liberal receipts and a good stock on the market prices are weak with a downward tendency; prime to choice roll is held at 24a26c; some gilt edged lots brought 28c.

BAGGING—We have no change to note; Penn mill is quoted as follows: 2 bush 37c, 2¼ do 45c, 3 do 53c; Allegheny 2 po35c.

FLOUR—We can report an actice market and a good trade demand for home purposes and for export; the current rates are as follows: Spring wheat $7 75a8 25; red winter do $8 50a9 00 per bbl; rye flour $5 50 per bbl.

GRAIN—The receipts continue very light from all points; navigation has been resumed we may look for an increase before long. Wheat is very scarce and sells readily on arrival; prime to choice red sold at $1 75a1 80 per bush. Oats is wanted and finds ready purchasers; mixed 43c; prime white 45c. Corn—Stock of shelled very light and holders firm with sales on track at 60c; from elevator at 62c; in ear 65a66c. Rye steady and scarce and sells at 90a95c. Barley quiet; spot 85a90c; spring 95ca$1 00.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, WEDNESDAY January 8, 1873.

CATTLE.

The market was an active one and prices were firmer, without any advance in figures. The receipts since our last were 2,100 head. The shipments for the same time were 1,634 head. The rates were as follows:

PRICES.

Prime 1,400a1,500 lbs steers $9 50a6 75; one bunch of extra 1,500 lbs brought 36 90; good 1,200a1,300 lbs, $5 75a6 25; good 1,000 a1,100 lbs, $5 00a5 50. Buyers were on hand in full force, and although the demand was brisk, the supply was equal to the occasion.

HOGS.

Hogs were in sympathy with cattle, with a fair market and a good demand for shipment and for home purposes also. The current rates were as follows and show an advance all around.

PRICES.

Prime Philadelphia	$4 25a4 30
Prime to extra Yorkers	4 00a4 25
175a200 lbs smooth Pig	4 40a4 50

The latter prices are the highest reached here for some time. The receipts since our last were 5,250 head; the shipments 8,244.

SHEEP.

The offerings were very light, while the demand was active and all good parcels found ready purchasers at full prices; in fact, holders had their own way. The receipts were as follows:

Prime to extra fine wool	$6 00a6 50
Medium to good	5 00a6 00
Common	4 00a4 50

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY POST, TUESDAY, January 7, 1873.

CATTLE.

The offerings at Union yards yesterday were small and did not exceed 900 head. In point of quality they were generally of the common and medium descriptions. Good fat smooth cattle were scarce. The result was that that kind was readily disposed of. The market opened up slow about seven o'clock and continued so until the close. The butchers, judging from their actions, were not very anxious to invest liberally, and were very select in regard to the stock purchased. The rates were:

PRICES:

Extra 1,500 lbs steers	6 50a7 00
Prime, 1,400 lbs steers	5 75a6 00
Fair, 1,300 lbs steers	5 50a5 75
Fair 1,000 lbs steers	400a5 25
Bulls	2 50a2 75
Cows	3 00a3 50

SHEEP.

The run was light and did not exceed 700 head on sale all told. The demand was fair, and pretty much all the above lot was disposed of. The reports from the East were not very favorable. This, together with the heavy transactions in the other yards, had a depressing effect towards the close. The sales were as follows:

PRICES.

Extra, 100 lbs, fine wool	$6 50a7 00
Extra, 95 " "	6 25a6 50
Extra, 90 "	5 75a6 25
Prime, 85 "	5 00a5 25
Extra, open wool	6 00a6 50
Prime "	4 50a5 00

Common and inferior lots dull at $2 50a4 00 per cwt.

HOGS.

The market was a dull one, the only sales made being in a retail way, at $4a4 50 per cwt. The season for large sales is about over.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY POST, MONDAY, January 6, 1873.

CATTLE.

The receipts of cattle for some time past have been light, both of through and way stock. Since our last report there have been a few bunches of very fine cattle on sale, but as they were held entirely above the views of buyers, they were not disposed of. The result was that they were forwarded to the East in search of a purchaser. Taken as a whole, the market was a dull one. Buyers were scarce, and those on hand were not in the humor to operate to any extent, as several lots were in the pens unsold. They will finally be sent to Allegheny for retailing purposes.

The receipts since our last were 2,300 head. The shipments for the same period were 3,210 head.

PRICES.

Extra 1,500 lb steers	6 a877 00
Extra 1,400 lb steers	6 50a6 65
Prime 1,300 lb steers	6 00a6 25
Prime 1,200 lb steers	5 25a5 50
Fair, 1,000 lbs steers	4 75a5 25
Common	3 50a4 00
Stockers	3 75a4 25
Cows	3 25a4 00
Bulls	2 50a3 50

FRESH COWS.

The receipts for some time past have been light. The market at present is a good one. Prices have an upward tendency, particularly for prime milkers. We can report sales at $50a60a75 per head, occurring to quality and kind.

HOGS.

The receipts of hogs since our last show a falling off. This fact has produced a better feeling in the market and a slight advance in prices, with the pens pretty well cleared. Yorkers were purchasing freely at the advance. The receipts since our last were 4,670 head. The exports for the same time were 7,440 head. The following are the present asking rates.

PRICES

Extra Philadelphia	$4 5a0 00
Prime "	4 05a4 10
Yorkers, prime smooth	4 00a0 00
Common	3 90a0 00

SHEEP.

The run since our last was a light one, only reaching 1,600 head. The exports for the same time reach 4,600 head. The market was not, however, active. Buyers were scarce. Prices a shade lower.

PRICES:

Extra 100 lbs. fine wool	$6 25a0 00
Extra 100 lbs fine woel	5 50a5 75
Extra 95 lbs. fine wool	5 75a6 25
Extra 90 lbs. fine wool	5 50a0 00
Extra 85 lbs. fine wool	5 25a0 00
Common	4 00a4 50

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York.

MONETARY.

NEW YORK, January 8.—Money loaned as high as 1-32 per cent. per day and interest, and closed at 7 per cent.

Sterling firm at 9⅝a9⅝.

Gold advanced from 111¾ to 112¼, fell to 112, and closed at 112⅛a112¼.

Loans 2a7 per cent.

Clearings $30,000,000.

Treasury disbursement $758,000; export $277,345; probable for to-morrow $600,000.

Governments ¼a⅜ per cent. higher; strong but dull. The Assistant Treasurer bought $20,850 at 111 74.

State bonds very dull; Tennessees strong.

Stocks opened firm. New York Central advanced to 102½, on rumors of increased dividends, but reacted to 101⅝. Western Union rose from 78½ to 80¾, reacting to 80¾. Pacific Mail fell from 72½ to 70¼, closing at 70¾a71. The rest of the list was ¼a⅜ per cent. higher at the opening, but declined ¼al per cent. afterwards. A portion of the decline was recovered late, and the market closed steady. The strength in C. C. & I. C. is caused by the report that the Chesapeake & Ohio party are large buyers of that stock, and that eventually consolidation will be effected between the Central and Union Pacific, the Northwestern, C. C. & I. C. and the Chesapeake & Ohio.

DRY GOODS.

There was an improved feeling in trade to-day, and the transactions in some branches were more active than they have been for some time past. Cotton goods continue strong and active. Prints were in more request, especially for spring shirting stripes, suitable for dresses and sacques. Garnois, new styles are shown by jobbers and have already met with fair sales; they are on padded ground with high colored stripes, and very effective. Woolens rather better. Foreign goods continued better for all descriptions.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

PURE WINES

For medicinal purposes, to be had at

JOSEPH FLEMING'S DRUG STORE.

No. 84 Market street, corner Diamond.

Missouri American Champagne, Pints and Quarts.
California Port Wine.
California Sherry Wine.
Pure Native Concord Wine.
Pure Native Catawba Wine.
California Muscatel Wine.
California Angelica Wine.
Blackberry Wine.

All of these wines are perfectly pure, and cially recommended for medicinal purposes.

JOSEPH FLEMING'S DRUG STORE,

No. 84 Market street, corner Diamond.

Pure White Lead,
Pure White Lead,
Oils, Varnishes, Paints,
Oils, Varnishes, Paints,
Puse Potash, Pure Soda Ash,
Puse Potash, Pure Soda Ash,

JOSEPH FLEMING'S DRUG STORE,

84 Market street, corner of Diamond.

CHERRY PECTORAL TROches for Cough, Colds, Sore Throat, Asthma, and all Bronchial difficulties, are prepared by the old and celebrated druggists, Ruhlton & Co. of New York, and will be found superior to all others, quicker to act, surer to cure, and pleasanter to take, having none of the nauseating, offensive cubeb taste. Also Ruhlton's (P. V.) Cod Liver Oil, the purest and best. Druggists sell them. no6:d&w.

DR. BROWN, NO. 59 SMITHfield street, Pittsburgh, in back room, continues to guarantee his cures in cases of PRIVATE DISEASES. His remedies are prepared by himself. No patient will be sent to a druggist for his medicine. Having had a large experience in a practice of over 20 years, he can insure relief in a few days. Terms low, and cures certain or no charge. Delicate Diseases, Liver Complaint, Palpitation of the Heart, Stricture, Diseases of the Bladder and Kidneys, General Debility and Nervousness yield readily to his treatment.

THE GREAT FRENCH REMEDY.

DELAMARRE'S SPECIFIC PILLS,
Prepared by GARANCIERRE & DUPONT, No. 214 Rue Lombard, Paris, and highly recommended by the entire Medical Faculty of France.

Are the very best remedy in all cases of Spermatorrhœa, or Seminal Weakness, Nightly, Daily or *Premature* Emissions; Sexual Weakness or *Impotency*; Weakness arising from Secret Habits and Sexual Excesses; *Relaxation* of the Genital Organs; Weak Spine; "Lime" or "Brick Dust" deposits in the Urine; "Milky Discharges," &c., and all the ghastly train of Symptoms, arising from Overuse or Excesses.

They *cure* when all other remedies fail.
Price $1 per Box.
Sent by mail, *securely sealed from all observation*, by enclosing price to the Sole General Agent for America, JOE MOSES, 18 CORTLANDT ST., NEW YORK. Pamphlet of Advice is in each box, or will be sent Free to any address.

BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Are unfailing in the cure of COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, SORE THROAT, HOARSENESS, DIFFICULT BREATHING, INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE LUNGS. They have no taste of medicine, and any child will take them. Thousand have been restored to health that had before despaired. Testimony given in hundreds of cases. *A single dose relieves in* TEN MINUTES. Ask for BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS. Price 25 cents. Sent by mail for 50 cents. Address JOE MOSES,
18 Cortlandt Street, New York.

A Talk About Tonics.

The object of a tonic is to increase the elasticity and strength of the muscular fibre, and to invigorate the general system. As a means of accomplishing these ends, it is expected to improve the appetite and the digestive power of the stomach. These are certainly important considerations: but to cure dyspepsia, bilious affections, chronic debility, intermittent fever, and other complaints, involving derangements of the liver, the bowels, the nerves and the secretive organs generally, something more than a mere tonic is required. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters may be safely pronounced the best and most wholesome invigorant extant, but the other special medical properties which belong to this remarkable vegetable restorative have as much to do with the wonderful results it produces as its tonic virtues. For example, it has certain alterative qualities which literally change the habit or constitution, re-establishing the healthy functions of the body without causing any undue evacuation by perspiration, vomiting or purging. Its entire effect is to put the machinery of life in perfect order, to purify all the fluids, including the blood and the bile, and not only to operate as an antidote to disease, where it exists, but so to strengthen, regulate and otherwise improve the condition of the system as to render it proof against vicissitudes of temperature, change of water, infected air, and other predisposing causes of fever and bowel disturbances and epidemic disorders. Hence it is a medicine for all seasons and climes—useful alike to the traveler and the resident in an unhealthy region, and an invaluable safeguard against the physical disturbances which accrue from cold, damp, inclement weather, as well as against the mental depression which is apt to overwhelm the weak and nervous at this somewhat gloomy period of the year.

Most Important Notice.

We publish below the testimonial of Mr. James Irvin, one of our best known citizens, and a gentleman whose word may be confidently relied on, to the efficacy of Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Syrup, a cheap medicine for coughs and recent lung diseases, which Dr. K. has prepared expressly to meet the thousands of cases that are heard coughing daily through our streets, every one of which could be cured in less than forty-eight hours, and at a cost of 75 cents. Who would cough through seventy-five hours at a cent an hour, when Dr. Keyser's Syrup is as sure to cure them as night follows day?

DR. KEYSER—You have asked my opinion about your medicine, and I cheerfully say that I have used your Pectoral Syrup on one occasion during last spring. I thought at one time that I was surely going to have some serious pulmonary disease, as I coughed up large quantities of matter. I found my disease would not yield to anything else, as I had tried various remedies and several of the best doctors without benefit. After the first dose of your pectoral, I received quite a relief, and had not used the whole bottle until I was entirely cured.

JAMES IRVIN,
No. 203 Third avenue

Sold at the Doctor's Medicine Depot and office for Lung and Chronic diseases, 167 Liberty street.
Lung examinations daily.

Speedily Cured!

ALL FORMS of Venereal, Private and Nervous diseases at the old established Girard Medical Institute, No. 172 Second Avenue, between Smithfield and Grant streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.

NO CHARGE UNTIL CURED.

Syphilis, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, Orchitis, Hernia, and all Urinary diseases are cured in the shortest possible time that will insure permanent relief. Spermatorrhœa, or Seminal weakness or Impotency, as the result of self-abuse in youth or excess in maturer years, and which produce some of the following effects, as emissions, blotches, debility, dizziness, nervousness, dimness of sight, cough, indigestion, constipation despondency, confusion of ideas, aversion to society, loss of memory and sexual power, and which unfits the victim for business or marriage, and ultimately causing insanity and consumption, are thoroughly and permanently cured. Medicine supplied at the Institute. A medical pamphlet relating to private diseases sent in sealed envelope for two stamps. All communications confidential.

This Institute was established for the express purpose of supplying the afflicted with scientific and reliable treatment, and is not to be classed with the numerous quacks and imposters that infest all large cities. The proprietors have made the treatment of Private and special diseases the study of their lives and can refer thousands all over the country that have been benefitted and cured by their treatment. No matter how difficult or long standing your case may be, if curable, after a personal examination, they will frankly tell you. Remember they have cured many cases given up by other physicians.

Patients treated by mail or express, but where possible it is best to visit the city for personal consultation; or address

GIRARD MEDICAL INSTITUTE,
No. 172 Second avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa. Office hours, 9 a. m. to 7 p. m. Sundays by appointment. aug15-lyd&w

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

At midnight on his wooded hills,
The Centaur lay dreaming of the hour,
When mankind cured of aching ills,
Should know his all-healing power.

Nor long he waited. The blind could see—
Straightened were limbs by pain long bent—
Cripples ran, and the lame on bended knee
Gave thanks for the Centaur Liniment.

The Centaur Liniment is the greatest pain-reliever the world has ever seen. Rheumatism, whether inflammatory, sciatic or nervous, is made to disappear. Swellings cease to pain, wounds are healed, burns are cured without a scar, and stings and bites are rendered harmless.

Mrs. R. Powell, 498 Atlantic street, Brooklyn, N. Y., writes: "I have had the rheumatism for ten years. I have tried everything. The Centaur Liniment is the only thing that does me good."

Mr. Charles Hill, of 816 Pine street, Philadelphia, writes: "That two bottles of Centaur Liniment has cured a most severe sprain of his ankle."

J. H. Martin, of 582 Seventh avenue, N. Y., says: "The Centaur Liniment has cured me of a terrible case of Inflammatory rheumatism and cannot be too highly recommended."

59 BROADWAY, N. Y., August 21, 1872.
"All horse owners should have the Centaur Liniment. We used it, in our stables and find it the best thing ever adopted." H. MARSH,
Supt. Adams Express Co. Stables."

Such testimonials can be repeated indefinitely. Try it once. We warrant it every time. Sold by all Druggists.

J. B. ROSE & CO., 53 Broadway, N. Y.

Children cry for Pitcher's Castoria

—A substitute for Castor Oil. It assimilates the food, cures wind colic, and causes natural sleep. It does not contain morphine, is pleasant to take, never gripes and never fails. The best physic known.

THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE.

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The fact that the BANNER has a larger advertising patronage, AT FULL RATES, than any other religious newspaper west of New York, shows the estimate placed upon it by the shrewdest and most intelligent dealers as an advertising medium. It circulates among people who read advertisements and who are influenced by them.

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Agents, male and female, in every part of the country wanted, and most favorable terms given. Send for our Premium List.

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PRESBYTERIAN BANNER,
76 THIRD AVENUE,
ja9-ltd&W PITTSBURGH, PA.

DIVIDEND.

The Board of Managers of the Allegheny and Perrysville Plank Road Company have this day declared a dividend of Two Dollars and Fifty Cents per share on the Capital Stock of said Company, payable on and after the first day of January next, at the Second National Bank, Allegheny city.
ROBT. SWAN, President.
December 30, 1872. jal1-2tW

Cheap Farms, Free Homes

On the line of the Union Pacific Railroad, 12,000,000 acres of the best Farming and Mineral Lands in America.
2,000,000 Acres in Nebraska, in the Platte Valley, now for sale.

MILD CLIMATE! FERTILE SOIL,

for grain growing and Stock Raising unsurpassed by any in the United States.

Cheaper in Price, more favorable terms given and more convenient to market than can be found elsewhere.

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The best location for Colonies—Soldiers entitled to a homestead of 160 acres.
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A victim of early indiscretion, causing nervous vedility, premature decay, etc., having tried in vain every advertised remedy, has discovered a simple means of self-cure, which he will send free to his fellow-sufferers. Address
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$5 to $20 per day! Agents wanted! All classes of working people, of either sex, young or old, make more money at work for us in their spare moments or all the time than at anything else. Particulars free. Address G. Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine.